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## START and Ukraine

### Mixed signals on ratification

KYYIV — Russian TV's newscast, "Vesti" reported on February 9 that a group of Ukrainian parliamentarians opposed to the ratification of the START I treaty is planning a conference titled "Ukraine's Nuclear Status as the Best Safeguard of European Peace" for mid-February.

However, an ITAR-TASS report quoted President Leonid Kravchuk prior to his departure for the United Kingdom as stating his expectation that the treaty would be ratified at the next session of the Supreme Council, which begins next week.

Deputy Minister of Defense, Gen. Ivan Bizhan, told the newspaper *Kievskie Vedomosti* on February 3, "In today's economic situation, Ukraine cannot consider the destruction of nuclear weapons its priority task." The general said that if other states were interested in seeing the process speeded up, they could help with financial and technical assistance.

Dmytro Pavlychko, chairman of the parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, was quoted by Reuters that day, and while he did not contradict the president, he said he did not expect the Supreme Council to begin deliberations on the START I treaty for another month (the next session will last until about June).

Ivan Pliushch, chairman of the Supreme Council, said at a press conference on February 10 that "Ukraine wishes to examine all aspects of the mechanism proposed by the treaty," but saw no reason to suspect that it would not be ratified "in February, March or April." (Borys Klymenko, RFE/RL Daily Report)

### Russian guarantees called inadequate

KYYIV — According to Western press agency reports of February 10, the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry stated that Russia has not given Ukraine sufficient security guarantees to ensure ratification of the START I treaty. Since the Yeltsin-Kravchuk summit of January 15, the Russian president and other officials have offered vague verbal assurances, but no formal text has been produced. The Foreign Ministry declared that no Russian statement has guaranteed Ukraine's territorial integrity or existing borders.

## OSI chief grilled on withholding of Demjanjuk evidence

by Rasa Razgaitis  
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

BOSTON — Former OSI director Allan A. Ryan, Jr. took the stand on January 29, before special master Judge Thomas Wiseman concerning his actions in the Demjanjuk case. During four hours of questioning in federal court, Mr. Ryan repeatedly denied any knowledge of the withholding of exonerating evidence from the Demjanjuk defense.

The first questions to Mr. Ryan, who currently is legal counsel to Harvard University, were posed by noted criminal trial attorney Prof. Michael Tigar of Texas, who is representing Mr. Demjanjuk on a pro bono basis. Employing a methodical and rapid-fire approach, Mr. Tigar asked why the OSI had not turned over protocols it had received from the Soviets in 1980 in which another individual, Ivan Marchenko, not John Demjanjuk, was identified as "Ivan the Terrible."

In his answers, Mr. Ryan set the stage for his defense. He repeatedly denied knowing of any protocols, of seeing any letters from Mr. Demjanjuk's attorneys requesting exonerating evidence or of meetings to discuss the matter. He said he was away on vacation in one instance, may not have read an entire letter in another instance and that, in general, he relied on his trial attorneys to be familiar with the facts of the individual cases.

As director of the OSI, Mr. Ryan said he had made it abundantly clear

that exonerating evidence should be turned over to the defense. However, he went further in defending the actions of OSI attorneys who handled the Demjanjuk prosecution by vigorously and heatedly asserting that he was absolutely sure they had not participated in any type of cover-up.

Prof. Tigar raised the issue of Mr. Ryan's public statements that he had turned over all exonerating evidence to the defense. To buttress his point, Prof. Tigar played a videotape of a British television program during which Mr. Ryan unequivocally stated that he had turned over the Soviet protocols. Also cited was a Boston Globe article in which Mr. Ryan again stated that he had turned over all evidence to the Demjanjuk defense.

Mr. Ryan backed off from the publicly made assertions, stating that he had made them based on the general assumption that his policy of turning everything over to the defense had been adhered to by the staff of the OSI.

The next series of questions concerned former OSI attorney George Parker's memorandum, which was written in 1980 and expressed serious doubts about the evidence against Mr. Demjanjuk. In his memorandum to Mr. Ryan, Mr. Parker also raised the question of ethics in proceeding with a case in which the OSI's evidence showed contradictory proof.

In contrast to Mr. Ryan's earlier answers of "I don't recall" or "I have no recollection of this" when confronted with letters and memoranda which had

been addressed to him and which fruitlessly and repeatedly asked the OSI to produce exonerating evidence, Mr. Ryan made a flat statement that he had never received the Parker memorandum.

He explained at length why he was so sure he had never received the Parker memorandum. According to Mr. Ryan, the issues raised in the memorandum would have been so contrary to what he had been advocating as OSI procedures and would have raised such critical matters that he is sure he would have remembered receiving it. As further proof that he had not received the Parker memorandum, Mr. Ryan pointed out that the memorandum was not indexed or found in the OSI files. As to Mr. Parker's assertion that the issues raised in his memorandum were subsequently discussed in an actual meeting between himself, Mr. Ryan and another former OSI director, Walter Rockler, Mr. Ryan did not recall such a meeting taking place.

(Continued on page 10)

## Medical aid for Chernobyl pegged at \$55 billion

DAVOS, Switzerland — President Leonid Kravchuk of Ukraine said at the annual World Economic Forum earlier this month that victims of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident require medical aid costing some \$55 billion, reported The Financial Times.

He said some 11 million people are victims of the disaster in some way and that health care of acceptable international standards would cost approximately \$5,000 per person. "To make these people healthy we need \$55 billion," President Kravchuk said.

Despite the fallout from the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, Ukraine cannot afford to do without nuclear energy, he said. He added, however, that Chernobyl had become a moral factor for both Ukraine and the international community.

President Kravchuk explained that preparations are under way to ensure the safety of the sarcophagus built over the plant's stricken reactor; the three other reactors are all scheduled to be shut down entirely by the end of 1993 "because they are not safe at all."

At Ukraine's other nuclear plants, Mr. Kravchuk said, the priority is to modernize existing units and to improve the safety of those under con-

(Continued on page 10)

## Yeltsin ukase claims USSR assets

by Borys Klymenko

KYYIV — Russian President Boris Yeltsin issued an ukase "On the Foreign State Property of the Former USSR," which provides that "the Russian Federation, as the successor state of the USSR, assumes all rights for all movable and immovable assets of the former USSR now outside its borders, as well as all obligations associated with the use of this property," reported ITAR-TASS on February 8.

It also gives the Russian government the authority to resolve bilaterally "all matters relating to the implementation of the agreement on the former USSR's foreign assets signed on December 30, 1991."

The Ukrainian government responded swiftly, not waiting, as it had on a previous occasion for the publication of the "official document." The chairman of the Supreme Council, Ivan Pliushch, declared: "The step Russia has taken is a gross violation of previous agreements. We must now demand a meeting to ask

Yeltsin why he signed such a directive."

The Ukrainian Foreign Ministry's Press Bureau also issued a statement, asserting that "any unilateral claims to be a successor state of the USSR are in conflict with the norms of international law and entail violations of the rights of other states formerly under the USSR. Such actions distort the purpose and content of previous agreements, by which the countries of the CIS agreed only that former memberships in the United Nations, and status on the Security Council and other international organizations, formerly held by the USSR, would be recognized."

The appearance of this kind of directive at a time when Ukraine and Russia are engaged in talks over the assets and debts of the former Soviet Union, will substantially affect the course of the deliberations. According to the Foreign Ministry's statement, "such actions create difficulties in developing a political dialogue between our two countries in a spirit of equality, dignity and neighborly community."

## ANALYSIS

## Ukraine and the CIS: a troubled relationship

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk  
RFE/RL Research Institute

## PART I

The summit of the leaders of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in Minsk on January 22, perhaps unlike any previous meeting of the top leadership of the member countries, was attended with a great deal of speculation about the purpose and future of the association created from the ruins of the Soviet Union. Several factors contributed to the air of uncertainty surrounding the Minsk summit. The fact that it was being held approximately one year after the Commonwealth's foundation — an anniversary of sorts — provided the opportunity for commentators and analysts to draw up a balance sheet of success and failures, to raise some fundamental questions, and hazzard guesses about the future.

Over all, the conclusions drawn from such reflections were not encouraging; they could be summed up in the words of Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, who said after the summit that "if there were no CIS things would be worse." The fact that the summit had been postponed several times without adequate and convincing explanation added an element of mystery and fueled speculation that perhaps reaching a consensus even on the agenda was proving to be a daunting task. Moreover, there had been the summit of Central Asian leaders in Tashkent several weeks earlier, which had led some observers to suggest that the Central Asian countries had enough and might go their own way after all.

Most important, however, was the fact that the Minsk summit was the venue for something resembling a showdown over the highly contentious issue of whether the CIS was to have its own charter. The need for a charter has been hotly disputed, especially in recent months. Neither the CIS foreign ministers nor the heads of government were able to iron out differences over the proposed charter at separate meetings in Moscow in November 1992.

As in the past, the major stumbling block was Ukraine's stubborn refusal to affix its signature to the document, claiming that the proposed charter would reanimate centralized "super-state" structures and encroach upon its sovereignty as an independent state. The Ukrainian position, which has gained the support of Turkmenistan and Moldova, prompted many observers to regard Minsk as a crucial turning point for the CIS.

### Prelude to the 1993 Minsk summit

The question of adopting a Commonwealth charter appeared as the 12th item on the agenda of the CIS summit in Moscow on July 6, 1992, and took the form of a discussion on "a concept of a document defining the legal and organizational foundations of the CIS." At the summit in Minsk on December 30, 1991, the question had to be taken off the agenda at the insistence of Ukraine. According to former Russian First Deputy Foreign Minister Fedor Shelov-Kovedyayev, the issue was discussed at various levels, and the expectation was that after six months of preparation the CIS leaders would have reached a point where "substantive consideration" of some kind of charter, statute, or agree-

ment would be possible. And, indeed, Kyrgyz President Askar Akayev said after the Moscow summit that it had been decided to prepare a draft charter in time for the next summit, which was expected to be convened in Bishkek on September 25, 1992.

Experts worked on the document at the CIS headquarters in Minsk, and it was expected that the draft charter would be ready by September 1. However, not all the member-states were full participants in the meetings; specifically, Ukraine and Turkmenistan were represented by delegations with observer status only. Moreover, the areas covered by the draft — which included an economic court, a human-rights commission, and collective security — virtually guaranteed that there would be opposition from some of the participants. A case in point was the human-rights commission, which was particularly favored by Russia, mindful of the almost 25 million Russians currently living in the "near abroad."

When the CIS leaders finally met in Bishkek on October 9, the proposed first reading of the draft charter failed to take place. Once again it was decided that experts should continue working on the document and that it would be discussed at the Minsk summit, initially scheduled for December 4.

In the meantime, the document was discussed by the CIS foreign ministers in Moscow on November 12 and by the government heads the following day. No agreement was reached at the former meeting, with Ukraine and Turkmenistan again providing the main obstacles to a consensus. Russian First Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Adamishin was quoted at the time as saying that those states that were ready for closer integration should proceed without waiting for the holdouts.

The draft charter was the first item on the agenda of the heads of government, whose task was to prepare a final version for the Minsk summit, but that objective was not achieved either. At the press conference that followed the meeting, the odd announcement was made that the draft charter "was discussed, agreed upon, and will be presented to the [Minsk] meeting of heads of states, although in the days ahead the groups of experts should work on it once again."

### Ukraine and CIS integration

By the summer of 1992, it had become clear that the CIS was evolving into two camps, the point of departure being the question of further integration. Kazakhstan and Russia emerged as the leading protagonists of coordinating structures for the CIS. Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbaev was especially forthright and vocal in his support for "unifying principles" in the form of an economic coordinating council, a banking union, an economic court, the Interparliamentary Assembly to harmonize legislation adopted by the individual CIS states, and a genuine military-defensive union.

The smaller group opposing such moves was headed by Ukraine, which was no less forthright in its criticism of what it perceived as politically motivated initiatives. Thus, meeting with his top officials in early September, President Kravchuk pointedly noted that Ukraine's independence was endanger-

(Continued on page 14)



## Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• KYYIV — Borys Oliyunk, a Ukrainian Supreme Council deputy, published an article in the February 5 issue of *Holos Ukrainy*, in which he sharply criticizes the Ukrainian government's foreign policy. Mr. Oliyunk, a former high-ranking Soviet official (deputy head of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities) derided unilateral nuclear disarmament as "romantic," and stated that "for some reason we have agreed, not only to take off our armor, but also our underwear." According to Mr. Oliyunk, this is seen as a lack of coherent policy in the nation's interest, and is responsible for Ukraine's low standing in international affairs. For him, the fact that Leonid Kravchuk, "the president of the world's third most powerful nuclear state," was not invited to the recent signing of the START-2 Treaty by Russia and the U.S. is a slight and proof that Ukraine is being ignored. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KYYIV — Russia's ambassador to Ukraine, Leonid Smolyakov, told a press conference on February 5, that his office has received 400,000 requests for Russian citizenship from residents of Ukraine. Some 20,000 were from Crimeans. Mr. Smolyakov told journalists that he has conveyed to Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Russia's insistence that dual citizenship be made available. He asserted that if Crimea should vote to become independent, the Russian government would support the move. Moscow's envoy also threatened that fuel shipments to Ukraine could be halted if the country did not accept Russian proposals for payment of the Soviet debt, and if it continued to press for Western aid instead of agreeing to nuclear disarmament talks. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KYYIV — In compliance with the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty, Ukraine has begun converting 80 T-54, T-56, T-62 tanks for civilian use, according to an ITAR-TASS report of February 4. The tanks are being converted at a tank repair plant in Lviv, under the supervision of international monitors. As a signatory to the CFE Treaty, Ukraine agreed to destroy or convert over 2,000 tanks. Belarus has also recently begun destroying treaty-limited equipment. (RFE/RL Daily

Report)


• KYYIV — The Polish Defense Minister and his Ukrainian counterpart signed a defense cooperation agreement here on February 3. Janusz Onyszkiewicz and Gen. Konstantyn Morozov signed a pact that covers disarmament, training and information exchanges. The two ministers then held a press conference, at which they stressed that the new arrangement is not a military pact, and is not directed against any other country. They also remarked that from now on, their two countries would not only be neighbors, but also "strategic partners." (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• LVIV — The president's representation in the Lviv oblast has issued a press release concerning two grants given to local Ukrainian Catholic institutions. The bureau announced that 1 million coupons (about \$665) would be given to the Holy Ghost Theological Seminary in Lviv, and 250,000 coupons (about \$165) would go to the Basilian Philosophical and Theological Institute in Krekhiv. This the first official grant given to the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church since its legalization in Ukraine in 1990. (Ukrainian Catholic Church Chancery)

• KYYIV — At a press briefing, the director of consular services in Ukraine, Petro Sardachuk, announced that on February 9, the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs received an official demarche from its Russian counterpart concerning the return of its citizens to Russia through transit points formerly within the USSR. It declared that from now on, Russian citizens abroad were to be permitted to travel to Russia from any country if they carried a Russian visa. These visas can be issued by any Russian consulate.

At the same briefing, Mr. Sardachuk reported on consultations with Romanian officials in Odessa. Ukraine and Romania have issued a joint memorandum in support of the U.S. Security Council's sanctions against former Yugoslavian territories. He also intimated that the two parties had reached an agreement on how to counteract the losses caused by the sanctions. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

(Continued on page 15)

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## Bank of Ukraine chairman outlines his priorities

by Alla Kovtun  
Special to IntelNews

**KYYIV** — Following two months of deliberations between the Ukrainian Parliament and government, 39-year-old Viktor Yushchenko was appointed chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) on January 26.

Mr. Yushchenko is a graduate of the Ternopil Financial Economics Institute, who had worked in the Soviet state banking system since his graduation. Since 1989 he had been deputy chairman of the board of the republican joint-stock commercial agro-industrial bank Ukraina.

According to his co-workers, Mr. Yushchenko determined the strategy for the bank's growth, which is why its development and successes are associated with his name. The Ukraina Bank is the largest commercial bank in Ukraine, with 600 branches throughout the country and 80 corresponding accounts in foreign banks.

In an exclusive interview on February 3, Viktor Yushchenko said he agreed to take the NBU chairmanship only after careful consideration.

"I understand just how weak and underdeveloped the banking system in Ukraine is now. However, I also understand that it requires certain changes. I think I can introduce these changes and want to do this because I am guided by patriotic considerations," he said.

Mr. Yushchenko said he began working on a program called "National Bank Instructions," already during his first days as the new NBU chairman. The program will specify priorities in the activities of the country's leading bank, as well as a strategy for commercial banks.

Mr. Yushchenko said he foresees the NBU principal task as being the stabilization of the national currency and the

## Dr. Gale announces Chernobyl lottery

**MOSCOW** — Dr. Robert Gale, who treated some victims of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster, on February 4 announced a Russian lottery that he hopes will raise funds to pay for more research and medical treatment, reported The Washington Times.

"We're desperate for money," said Dr. Gale, an American bone marrow transplant specialist, who hopes to raise \$1 billion via the lottery.

Tickets are to be sold for \$1 each, or its ruble equivalent, "because this is the only way to protect the proceeds from inflation," said Vladimir Tkach, director of the Children of Chernobyl lottery.

The Washington Times noted that the lottery's goal could prove to be elusive as \$1 at the current exchange rate equals 572 rubles — a day's wages for many Russians.

## Correction

Because of a typographical error in the February 7 issue, the Rev. Roman Danylyk was quoted in his interview as saying that "the arguments historians make and certain Churches use now are not supposed by the reality." The quote should have read: "supported by the reality." We apologize for the confusion and misunderstanding this might have caused.

establishment of a new credit and financial policy, which in his opinion must halt the growth of paper money in circulation.

In addition, he said the application of monetary methods alone will not bring the Ukrainian economy out of its crisis. Guided by monetary considerations alone, the NBU can only partially arrest the rate of inflation in the country.

To provide support in the production area, without which it is impossible to talk about economic development, targeted investments are necessary, he said. These investments must be directed at the financing of concrete government programs, securing credit for key industries and, first and foremost, for the production of consumer goods.

A liberal policy by the NBU under current conditions can lead to a jump in inflation, Mr. Yushchenko said, noting, however, that the economy may not survive a harsh monetary policy. Given the state of affairs in the financial-credit system and in the economy as a whole, a deficit-free budget for Ukraine cannot be realistically achieved, although this will remain a strategic goal.

Under Mr. Yushchenko the National Bank of Ukraine will pay special attention to regulating inter-state account settlements within the CIS. At present, Russian enterprises owe Ukraine more than 425 billion rubles, while Ukrainian enterprises owe their Russian counterparts only half as much.

And when those monies that have left Ukraine because of the unfavorable business climate are taken into account, Mr. Yushchenko estimates that the total sum of Ukrainian monies that have "settled" in Russia alone is approximately 700 billion rubles. Thus, it would appear that a poor Ukraine, suffering from shortages of funds, is actively supplying credit to its northern neighbor.

"This is why the NBU and the government have instituted a system requiring pre-payment by CIS partners who are buying from Ukrainian enterprises," said Mr. Yushchenko. "This is why we are actively introducing settlements in promissory notes and checks. We will take no notice of pressure from the corps of plant directors, who would much rather return to the old system of settlements, where at year's end the state conducted a mutual credit balance and wrote off the debts of enterprises."

He emphasized that he holds an unwavering position on the need to immediately introduce methods that are used for settling accounts in developed countries. In his opinion, a system of prepayments, promissory notes and checks will become an expedient filter in future economic relations and will help, at least partly, to stamp out excesses in the export-import policy, which has led to the constant fall in the value of the karbovanets in relation to the ruble.

Mr. Yushchenko said the existing exchange rate of the karbovanets to the ruble is unrealistic, the principal reason for its current level being the excess paper money circulating in Ukraine.

To invigorate the Ukrainian monetary unit, the new bank chairman suggested a well-balanced law on currency regulation. While the appropriate state departments have been drafting the law for almost a year now, it still is not ready.

The Parliament has already initiated certain steps toward creating the grounds for currency regulation. During plenary sessions in late January, Parli-

(Continued on page 10)

## Canada's "Partners in Progress" initiative seeks volunteers

by Christopher Guly

**OTTAWA** — While Third World countries may lose, Ukraine and other former Soviet-bloc countries could remain untouched by a major overhaul expected in Canada's foreign aid policy.

The Canadian news service, Southam News, reported on February 3, that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's Progressive Conservative government was planning to shift its \$2.7 billion overseas aid program away from some of the 136 countries currently receiving assistance. That transfer would favor former Communist states in Eastern Europe with export potential over "poorer Third World beneficiaries."

The confidential government report suggests that Canadian aid to the former Soviet-bloc countries, including Ukraine, "must have high priority," because "the area is critical to future stability and prosperity of both developed and developing countries."

Last December, Finance Minister Don Mazankowski released an economic statement in which he announced \$642 million in cuts to Canadian foreign aid up to the year 1995. Over the past five years the Mulroney government has slashed international development funding by close to \$4.4 billion.

But Rodney Moore, a spokesperson for External Affairs and International Trade Canada, said hints of Eastern European favoritism are unfounded. "Canada's assistance to Eastern Europe accounts for three percent of the total foreign aid budget — and (Minister Barbara) McDougall has indicated that famine relief and humanitarian assistance would also continue."

"The world has also changed since the mid-1980s. Everything should be seen in that context," he added.

Yet, any re-shuffling of foreign aid money could only mean good news for the organizers behind the federal government's "Partners in Progress" initiative.

Governor General Ray Hnatyshyn launched the 18-month \$3.7-million program last September 30 during an address to the Supreme Council in Kyiv. Under the "Partners in Progress" project, Ukraine will host most of the targeted 250 volunteer advisors in the public administration, agriculture, health and human resources sectors.

Partner specialists will offer hands-on expertise in exchange for return airfare, local expenses and any needed supplies covered by the program's budget. Their hosts, in return, will provide lodging, food and local transportation.

The mandate of the initiative coincides with this expected shift in the Mulroney government's foreign agenda. The program, which will operate in Russia, the Baltics and other Central and Eastern European countries, is designed to assist the region's states in their transition to a market economy.

Canada, the first Western country to recognize Ukraine's independence in 1991, has already implemented a three-year, \$30 million technical assistance program to Ukraine. So far, External Affairs and International Trade Canada's Task Force on Central and Eastern Europe has approved 26 projects worth \$6.6 million to provide technical assistance, training and humanitarian aid to the country.

Four public institutions are coordinating the Partners in Progress volunteer recruitment process. They are: the Institute of Public Administra-

tion of Canada (IPAC), the Agricultural Institute of Canada (AIC), the Canadian Society for International Health (CSIH) and the Canadian Bureau for International Education (CBIE).

Between now and the end of March, the four non-governmental agencies will criss-cross the country seeking volunteer specialists for a minimum two-month commitment in Ukraine and other targeted countries starting in April. Each agency is looking for special qualifications to meet specific needs.

For instance, Daria Wallatna, a project officer with CSIH's exclusively Ukrainian "Partners in Health Program," said 40 volunteers are needed mainly in Kyiv and the neighboring region to help Ukrainian health care

(Continued on page 10)

## Embassy in Kyiv may be bugged

**WASHINGTON** — In what may turn out to be an overreaction, U.S. intelligence and security officials have been combing the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv looking for listening devices they are concerned may have been planted there by the Security Service of Ukraine.

The Washington Times reported that on February 2 the U.S. spy specialists examined the Kyiv embassy and discovered extensive wiring "that was thought at first to be part of a covert eavesdropping system." The wiring was initially discovered on January 29 inside a wall of the chancery building.

"We take the security of our missions very seriously," said State Department spokesman Joe Snyder. "And we will take all necessary steps to maintain a secure working environment."

However, another senior State Department official who remained unidentified stated that the furor over the listening devices was "a mistake." He said the bugging could not be confirmed and that no protests have been lodged with the Ukrainian government.

Experts acknowledged that the wiring could support the transmission of information through secret microphones or may simply be part of an old intercom system. The Communist Party of Ukraine inhabited the building before it was turned over to the U.S. in early 1992.

Bugs in embassy facilities have been a major concern of the U.S. State Department since 1985, when the construction of a new U.S. Embassy in Moscow was halted after eavesdropping devices were discovered hidden in concrete structures throughout the building.

The Washington Times further said that U.S. Ambassador Roman Popadiuk was incensed by the possibility the building was bugged and has recommended that he should lodge official protests to the Foreign Ministry of Ukraine.

He also said that should the presence of eavesdropping devices be confirmed he would recommend to Washington that he be called back. Recalling an ambassador is considered an extreme protest by a government — just short of severing diplomatic relations.

## Illinois UCCA marks January 22 anniversary, honors activists



UCCA Illinois President Orest Baranyk (left) presents distinguished community service awards to (from left) Ivanna Gorchynsky, Nadia Golash and Yaryna Harasowska. Looking on is Dr. Myroslaw Charkevych, honorary president of the Illinois chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

CHICAGO — The Ukrainian community in Chicago observed the 75th anniversary of the Fourth Universal that proclaimed Ukraine's independence in 1918. Over 330 persons attended the banquet held at Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Cultural Center Hall on Sunday, January 24.

In his opening remarks, Orest Baranyk, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Illinois Division, stated that the January 22 acts of 1918 and 1919 were so critical to the survival of the Ukrainian nation that they cannot be forgotten, even in light of the fact that August 24 has now become the official Ukrainian Independence Day. Without January 22 there would have been no August 24, he said.

Stating that "we are very privileged to see Ukraine in the world forum of free nations," Mr. Baranyk emphasized the responsibility of the diaspora to help Ukraine economically and politically. The opportunity with the new administration must not be missed. The attendees were asked to sign postcards calling on President Bill Clinton to initiate an even-handed policy towards

### Lychakiv Cemetery designated landmark

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Lychakiv Cemetery in Lviv has recently been designated a historical landmark. The 200-year-old cemetery is among the renowned architectural-cultural landmarks of Ukraine.

A separate department has been created to ensure the upkeep of the cemetery as well as to respond to requests for locating unmarked or destroyed graves and for the upkeep of neglected grave sites.

There is also the opportunity to fulfill the last wishes of many former Lviv residents who fled the country due to the disruptions of World War II and the Soviet occupation. Arrangements can now be made for reburial at Lychakiv.

For further information in these matters, contact: Roman Figol, director, Lychakiv Cemetery Memorial Museum, at: Роман Фіголь, дирекція Музею-Пам'ятника "Личаківський Цвинтар," Львів — 29000, площа Ринок ч. 1. кімната 422.

Ukraine.

Afterwards, Taras Drozd, the master of ceremonies for the banquet, asked Bishop Innocent Lotocky to perform the opening prayer and bless the food.

Anatoliy Oliynyk, the Ukrainian consul general in Chicago, was the first speaker after dinner. He stated that the words of the Fourth Universal — "...from today Ukraine becomes free, sovereign and an independent nation" — are sacred in the soul of every Ukrainian patriot. Upon concluding his remarks, Consul Oliynyk read a communique from Kyiv exhorting all Ukrainians to properly commemorate the January 22 acts.

The keynote address was delivered by Prof. Taras Hunczak, who recently returned from Ukraine. He drew parallels between the January 22, 1918 and the recent August 24, 1991, declarations of independence.

Prof. Hunczak emphasized the importance of the Acts of January 22, for without them the struggles of Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) would not have occurred. And despite the post-World War I toll of nearly 50 million — the result of artificial famines, liquidations, resettlements and war — Ukraine still was capable of proclaiming independence on August 24, 1991.

Concluding his address Prof. Hunczak stressed that the current dangerous conditions in Ukraine require all Ukrainians to unite under one banner.

The next segment of the commemoration consisted of the traditional awards presentations. With the assistance of Dr. Myroslaw Charkevych, honorary president of the Illinois UCCA, Mr. Baranyk presented the awards to the three honorees: Yarina Harasowska, Nadia Golash and Ivanna Gorchynska. Mmes. Harasowska and Gorchynska were cited for their community work. Mrs. Golash was honored for her membership in the UPA as well as community service.

An additional insignia presentation to the former members of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army was conducted by Dr. Charkevych, Stepan Golash and Stepan Strilchuk.

At the conclusion, the Rev. Ivan Krotec, pastor of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Parish, offered the final prayer. The singing of the Ukrainian national anthem completed this festive occasion.

## Upstate New York community celebrates independence day

by Lubomyr K. Zobniw

BINGHAMTON, N.Y. — "The date of January 22, 1918, stood as the beacon that kept the flame of hope alive over several generations, that freedom and independence is an achievable goal. For this reason it is indeed fitting to commemorate this year the 75th anniversary of the declaration of Ukrainian independence of January 22, 1918. In the future we — as indeed, all Ukraine — will mark August 24 as the official Ukrainian Independence Day," explained Maria Zobniw, secretary for Binghamton's celebration of this event, to a local reporter.

The celebration was a community activity coordinated by the local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America with the cooperation of the two local parishes: St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Sacred Heart Ukrainian Catholic Church. It is a tradition in Binghamton that the concert rotate between the church halls of the two parishes.

The Independence Day Commemorative Concert was held at Sacred Heart Ukrainian Catholic Center on Sunday, January 24, with Victor Chumak serving as master of ceremonies.

The keynote address was given in Ukrainian by Taras Koznarsky of Lviv, who is doing post-graduate work at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. Mr. Koznarsky's theme was "January

22, 1918 — The Predecessor of Today's Independent Ukraine."

Mr. Koznarsky spoke of the sacrifices made by Ukrainians today and the need for Ukrainians in the United States to continue an active interest and participation in Ukraine because this is a new democracy facing many adversities.

He illustrated how Ukrainian endorsement of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University is helping Ukraine by helping Ukrainians, like himself, gain additional insights into Ukrainian studies. Marta Bazuk Koznarsky paraphrased Mr. Koznarsky's presentation in English.

The Sacred Heart Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir, under the direction of Joseph Czebinak, performed a medley of Ukrainian songs of the season. The youth of Plast collectively recited a poem, "We have a free Ukraine."

The Nezabudky Ukrainian Dancers performed a traditional Ukrainian greeting and several Hutsul dances. Mr. Chumak praised the dancers, their director, Jaroslaw Bendz and his assistants; Genia Klaczany, Renata Lewkowicz and Zoriana Zobniw, for their commitment and sense of responsibility to the community. These young people are valuable members of the Ukrainian community. Although they are now in college or working full time, they still take the time to work with the dance group.

(Continued on page 12)

### Obituary

## The Rev. Canon Volodymyr Karmazyn, 92

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — The Rev. Canon Volodymyr Karmazyn passed away here on January 4. A memorial service was conducted by the dean of the Southern Deanery and pastor of Epiphany of Our Lord Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Very Rev. Jaroslaw Fedyk.

Volodymyr Karmazyn was born on January 20, 1889, in Sasowa in the Zolochiv Region, Ukraine, to Wasyl and Dorothy. He completed his elementary education in Ternopil and in 1918 completed academic studies in Lviv.

In 1917 he joined the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen in the fight for Ukraine's freedom. In 1920 he returned to his home and in the fall of that year entered the seminary in Lviv, where he completed his theological studies in 1924.

That very year he married Mary, the daughter of the Rev. Michael Chelsky, pastor of the parish in Kaminka Strymilova. Mrs. Karmazyn died in 1968. Two sons were born of this union: Vasyl, who died in infancy, and Andrew, who is a professor of eastern European studies and political science at the university in Lorain, Ohio. He is survived by his daughter, Vera Pestyk of St. Petersburg.

He received the sacrament of the priesthood from the hands of Bishop Joseph Botsyan on April 5, 1925, and served in various parishes in Stoyaniv, Navoria, Stari Brody and Pavliv. From 1935 to 1943 he was pastor and dean in Tomoryany.

In 1943 he was arrested by Nazi troops along with 183 parishioners and detained in a concentration camp for several months. He was released as a result of interventions by Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky.

In 1944 with the blessing of ecclesiastical

authorities, the Rev. Karmazyn emigrated from his native land and found himself in Austria, in Vienna, Sankt Poelten, and from 1945, in Innsbruck in Tyrol. Here he served as vicar general and head of the Society of St. Andrew. He also taught in a local school.

In 1946 he traveled to Rome bringing the pope memoranda in the matter of aiding refugees. With the help of Bishop Ivan Buchko, the Holy See provided aid in the form of money and food.

In 1950 the Rev. Karmazyn came to the United States and was accepted into the Philadelphia Archdiocese. He served in parishes in Gorham and Wilton, N.D.; Muskegon, Mich.; Cleveland, Wilkes Barre, Arnold and Bethlehem.

In Bethlehem he and his parishioners erected a magnificent new church. Here Father Karmazyn served the faithful for 27 years. In 1976, the late Patriarch Josyf Slipyj named him an honorary canon.

In 1986 the Rev. Karmazyn retired. The priestly parastas was celebrated at the Cathedral of St. Josaphat in Parma, Ohio, on January 8 by Bishop Robert M. Moskal along with the Rev. Mitred Michael Rewtiuk, Msgr. Thomas Sayuk, the Revs. Andrew Hanowsky, Michael Krupka, Basil Bucsek and Fedor Regos and Subdeacon Stephen Paliwoda.

The following day, January 9, the requiem divine liturgy was celebrated by the Bishop along with Msgrs. Rewtiuk, Sayuk and Leo Tymkiw, the Revs. Hanowsky, Jaroslaw, Mychajlenko, and Stephan Hnytko and Subdeacon Paliwoda. The homily was preached by Msgr. Tymkiw. Bishop Moskal also spoke during the service.

Burial was at Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic cemetery in Parma.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## Sitch team wins soccer title



The UNA-sponsored youth soccer team of Sitch, which won the boys 16 and under soccer championship of the Cougar Indoor League in New Jersey.

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — The UNA-sponsored Chornomorska Sitch under 16 soccer team won first place in the prestigious Cougar Indoor League, on Sunday, January 24, here at the Maplewood Middle School.

The Sitch team came in first in a field of 16 teams representing the best soccer

teams in New Jersey. The Sitch team qualified for the playoffs with a 3-1-1 record by upsetting the previously unbeaten and unscored upon Scotch Plains 2-0 in the final game of the five-week season with Damian Kolodiy and Matthew McKenna providing the two goals.

This victory proved to be the turning point as the team started its roll to the championship with a 3-1 win over Belleville in the quarterfinals (goals by Nelson Nieves, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Kolodiy), followed by a 3-1 penalty shootout win over Berkeley Heights

(Continued on page 12)

## Los Angeles branch welcomes St. Nicholas

LOS ANGELES — The UNA John Hodiak Branch 257 in Los Angeles, in joint cooperation with the Ukrainian School ("Ridna Skhola"), sponsored a St. Nicholas program on December 20, 1992, in the parish hall of the St. Andrew's Orthodox church.

After weeks of preparation, the children of Ridna Skhola presented a program of songs and poems honoring St. Nicholas before an audience of approximately 125 parents and friends.

Nicholas Medvid, president of Branch 257, gave a welcome.

After the arrival of St. Nicholas, the children eagerly awaited the distribution of gifts. Through the efforts of the UNA branch, each child received a complimentary pen and pencil, a recent copy of The Ukrainian Weekly and a copy of Veselka magazine.

At the close of the program, a delicious dinner was served by the school volunteers.

## Ambridge children celebrate Christmas

AMBRIDGE, Pa. — UNA Branch 161 in Ambridge held its annual St. Nicholas/Christmas Party on December 20, 1992. The party was attended by 25 children, who were treated to chicken, pizza and refreshments.

St. Nicholas gave each child a bag filled with several treats that included a UNA pencil and Veselka magazine.

The branch activity committee, composed of John Melnyk, Frank Platz and Mary Morrow, was assisted by several other members who contributed to a very successful St. Nicholas/Christmas Party.

## Svoboda Press releases 100th anniversary almanac

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The 83rd Almanac of the Ukrainian National Association, dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Svoboda Ukrainian-language daily newspaper, has been released by Svoboda Press.

The almanac's editor is Zenon Snylyk, with copy editing by Liudmyla Wolanska and cover design by Bohdan Tytla.

Authors of the almanac's articles include members of the Svoboda staff and commissioned writers, as well as guest authors from Ukraine.

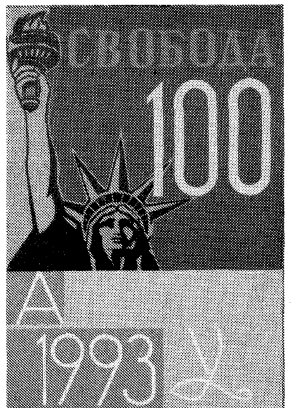
The first section of the almanac, titled "Glory to Thee, Svoboda!," carries entries by Svoboda's founding editor, the Rev. Hryhoriy Hrushka, with excerpted entries on the role of Svoboda by former Svoboda editors Semen Demydchuk, Dmytro Doroshenko, Luka Myshuha, Omelian Revyuk, Anthony Dragan and Michael Sosnowsky.

The section also features articles by Ivan Kedryn "Sources on the History of the Ukrainian Press"; Petro Chasto, "Eternally Young"; Lubov Kolenska, "Svoboda — Ambassador and Tribune of the Ukrainian Nation"; Andriy Kachor, "1893 — A Significant Year"; Olha Kuzmowycz, "Reader Opinion"; Omelan Twardowsky, "Svoboda and Ukrainian Sport Organizations"; Volodymyr Barahura, "My Association with Svoboda"; and Vasyli Didiuk, "My First Encounter with 'Svoboda.'" Yuriy Klen's poem "Stara Imperia u Mukakh Hyne," ("The Old Empire Dies in Agony") rounds out this section.

Section II — "100 and Going Strong!," consists of articles by: Dmytro Doroshenko, "In 1902"; Semen Demydchuk, "To Svoboda on the Occasion of its 25th Anniversary"; Teodor Pototsky, "Report from Brazil"; Ivan Petrovych, "Letter to the Rev. Antin Bonchevsky at Svoboda"; Mykhailo Palamar, "Overview of the Early Writings of the Kyivian Rus' Period"; and, Ivan Lesko, "Know Thyself." The section carries poetry by Ivan Franko, as well as Natalia Kibetz, Vasyli Shechurat, Fedir Pohrebennyk and Ostap Hrytsay.

Section III is devoted to Ukrainian culture and includes articles by Mykhailo Loza, "The Rev. Markian Shashkevych"; Halyna Kolesa, "Toward a Reconsideration of Our History"; Ivan Lesko, "Ukrainian Propaganda before World War I"; Stepan Vovkanych, "The Informational Approach to Words"; Anatoliy Horokhovskiy, "A Novel from among a Constellation of Novels." In addition it contains poetry by Taras Shevchenko and Lesia Ukrainka, as well as Mykola Ryabchuk, Konstantyna Malyska-Vira Lebedova, Oleksander Kolesa, Y. Zorenko-Anatoliy Yuryniak.

Section IV — "The Death-Bearing Years" — offers the work of Evhenia Boyko-Dimer, "Little Niania";

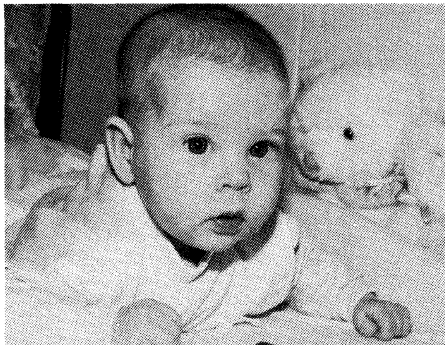


Olena Kliuyeva, "The Death-Bearing Years (On the 60th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Holocaust)"; Ivan Yurchenko, "Are You Listening, Father?"; Natalia Kibetz, "Lynky"; and Oleksa Stefanovych's poem, "The Famine."

The miscellaneous fifth section of articles, titled "Sketches, Narratives, Memoirs," features the work of Ms. Kuzmowycz, "The Galician Lion"; Mr. Kedryn, "Svoboda," a chapter excerpted from the book "Life, Events, People"; Iwanna Sawycka,

(Continued on page 12)

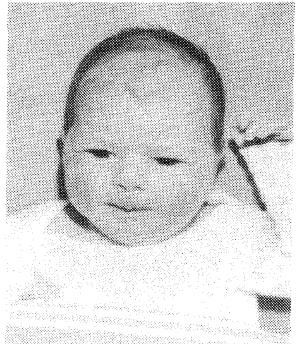
## Young UNA'ers



Danielle Ariadne Chudolij, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George Chudolij of East Freetown, Mass., is a new member of UNA Branch 93. Her uncle is UNA Supreme Advisor Alex Chudolij. Little Danielle was born September 29, 1992.



Alana Lenec and her baby brother Andrew are new members of UNA Branch 88 in Kerhonkson, N.Y. They are the children of Andrew and Tania Lenec. The two were enrolled into the UNA by their proud grandmother Oksana Lenec.



Nichole Marie Calafaty, born October 16, 1992, to Victor and Anna Calafaty, is the newest member of UNA Branch 382 in Frackville, Pa. Her older sister, Johine, 2, also is a member. The girls are granddaughters of Ronald and Carol Elliot. Nicole was enrolled into the UNA by her great-grandmother Anna Halupa.

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

### Look at the facts

"Most Russian leadership groups still find the disintegration of the old empire [i.e. the Soviet Union] difficult to accept." These are the words of Henry A. Kissinger, writing in Newsweek on America's role in the world at this time of international turmoil. Dr. Kissinger goes on to note that Russia's relations with its neighbors will be complicated and marked by challenges "with respect to the treatment of Russian minorities, borders and alleged security concerns, creating the premise for renewed domination."

That has proven to be the case indeed as, over and over, Russia flexes its muscles to intimidate its neighbors — especially Ukraine.

Vice-President Aleksandr Rutskoi and Parliament Chairman Ruslan Khasbulatov are among the Russian leaders who have promoted policies that violate Ukraine's territorial integrity. This, despite the conclusion of a pact between Russia and Ukraine in which each recognized the other's borders.

The Russian press continues to publish articles questioning the nuclear policy of Ukraine and suggesting that Ukraine wishes to remain a nuclear power — the world's third largest — and as a result will endanger world peace. This, despite the fact that Ukraine has already turned over 2,000 tactical nuclear weapons to Russia, where they were to be dismantled.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin, too, has gotten into the act. According to a leaked transcript of the dialogue at the January 2-3 summit between President George Bush and Mr. Yeltsin, the Russian president described a plan to cut essential oil deliveries to Ukraine. "For [Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk], it will be like a nail in his coffin," Mr. Yeltsin is quoted as saying. He then explained that cutting deliveries from 40 million tons to 15 will put Ukraine in the red. He went on to tell Mr. Bush that Ukraine expects \$1.5 billion from Washington for giving up its nuclear weapons [a figure that was cited as the amount needed to dismantle the nukes, but not a sum that Ukraine demands from the U.S.] and advises Mr. Bush that the U.S. should not allocate the \$175 million it offered to Ukraine to help destroy the weapons. Meanwhile he asks for \$800 million for Russia.

Then, on February 9, there was news of a presidential decree issued by Mr. Yeltsin which stated that Russia is assuming "all the rights to the real estate and assets of the former USSR" abroad. This unilateral action came just three weeks after Russia and Ukraine had signed a protocol on division of former Soviet assets and it violates several CIS agreements.

Obviously the actions of Russia, which continues to see itself as the sole successor of the USSR and as the dominant power in the region, are hindering the development of normal relations with its neighbors.

And yet, is it Russia that has been the focus of Western fears about stability? No. It is Ukraine that has been portrayed — by virtue of its legitimate concerns about security — as the state that is out of line.

This focus, we strongly believe, is misplaced, for it is Russia that is and will continue to be the most dangerous power in that part of the world — and a severe destabilizing factor if it continues to follow its current line of policy.

It may not yet be clear what the Clinton administration's attitude is toward Russia and the other post-Soviet states, but it is clear that foreign policy is secondary in this administration. What we fear, of course, is that this administration will adopt policies that will perpetuate a Russo-centric policy at this very uncertain time on the territory once dominated by the USSR.

That, we underline, would be a most dangerous step. It's time to take an objective look at Russia and see the reality. Foreign policy cannot be based on wishful thinking, but on the facts.

Feb.  
14  
869

### Turning the pages back...

St. Cyril was a theologian, philosopher and missionary, born in Salonika, Macedonia, in 827, to a Byzantine governor. He was ordained in 848 and began his work as a missionary four years later. Together with his brother, St. Methodius, he traveled in 860-861, to the Khazars, a people whose state controlled the steppes north of the Black Sea. On the way, they stayed in Chersonesus (in Crimea, near present-day Sevastopol, not to be confused with Kherson) where, according to some accounts, they discovered a copy of the Scriptures and Psalms in the ancient Rus' language.

In 863, Cyril and Methodius were invited to Moravia (now in the Czech republic) by its ruler, Prince Rostislav. They were also instructed by Michael, the emperor of Byzantium, to give Slavic converts a liturgy in their language. Cyril invented the Glagolitic alphabet, an adaptation of Greek letters to Slavic speech. This became the first Slavic alphabet, which he used to translate church books from the Greek, beginning with the Scriptures.

The language he employed (which he largely created in order to satisfy the needs of translation) has come to be known as Old Church Slavonic. The alphabet he devised was adapted to many regional languages, and named the Cyrillic, in honor of its creator. Modified forms are now used in Ukrainian, Belarusian, Russian, Bulgarian and Serbian. The alphabet and first literary language St. Cyril created have had a decisive influence on the development of Ukrainian writing, scholarship and literature.

Among St. Cyril's numerous theological works were his "Probas," or prefatory poems to the Gospel, in which he defended the right of all peoples, particularly the Slavs, to have a liturgy in their own language. His work greatly impressed Pope Adrian II, who invited St. Cyril to Rome. It was there that he died, on February 14, 869.

Sources: "Cyrillic alphabet," "Saint Cyril," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vols. 1, 4 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press).

## IN THE PRESS

### Ukraine still aims to be nuclear-free

The commentary below, by Levko Lukianenko, Ukraine's ambassador to Canada, was originally published in the January 11 issue of *The Globe and Mail*.

by Levko Lukianenko

The world's media have devoted a great deal of attention to last week's signing of the historic strategic arms treaty between Russia and the United States. The START II agreement will cut U.S. and Russian nuclear arsenals by two-thirds, in two phases over the next 10 years.

But news coverage of the treaty has also included criticism of and speculation about Ukraine, which became a nuclear power when it gained its independence following the collapse of the Soviet Union. Ukraine is coming under fire from both the United States and Russia for delaying ratification of the earlier START I agreement, a prerequisite for START II.

Its refusal to rubber-stamp both agreements immediately has been called "troubling" by Russian state television, and U.S. officials have hinted that the delay may damage Ukrainian American relations. Washington has also argued that if Ukraine does not ratify both agreements soon, it will be harder to get Belarus and Kazakhstan, the other nuclear republics, to implement START and accede to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968, which would affirm their non-nuclear status.

The Ukrainian government considers its position to be cooperative and flexible. President Leonid Kravchuk has pledged to pass both START and the NPT, which will come before the Ukrainian Parliament in the next few months, and has reiterated Ukraine's goal of becoming a nuclear-free state.

At the same time, he has suggested a re-examination of the issue of transferring weapons to Russia, as well as the level of compensation allocated to Ukraine by the United States for the dismantling process. Washington has suggested a figure of \$175-million (U.S.) for transferring the weapons to Russia, but has offered no security guarantees to Ukraine once the weapons are abandoned.

START I provides for the transfer from Ukraine to Russia of 176 missiles. President Kravchuk has suggested that Ukraine retain 46 SS-24 missiles and destroy them on Ukrainian soil rather than handing them over to Russia. The logic behind this cautious approach is clear: Ukrainians do not wish to leave themselves prematurely vulnerable to a state whose current moderate leader

faces an uncertain future.

It is worth noting that, only months ago, extremists in the Russian government openly called Ukraine's political sovereignty into question by disputing the existing borders between the two countries. Moreover, the volatility of Russian politics is often coupled with fear-mongering on the part of Russian nationalists and hardline elements, many of whom intend to block Russian ratification of START II.

These extremist, anti-Western elements continue to call for a return to the old Soviet empire and the forcible reincorporation of Ukraine, and other former republics, into a renewed Greater Russia.

In contrast, the political climate in Ukraine has been remarkably stable. In its move from Soviet totalitarianism to democracy, it is one of the few countries that has avoided internal strife and relied on peaceful means. And it gained independence not by bloody coup or revolution, but through parliamentary proclamation upheld by popular referendum in December 1991.

Ukraine's population, in terms of ethnicity, is far from homogeneous. More than one-quarter of the country is composed of non-ethnic Ukrainians, including Russians, Jews, Romanians, Poles, Tatars and others.

Not surprisingly, in the early days of Ukrainian independence, expert Sovietologists and doomsday political analysts were quick to predict social upheaval and inter-ethnic carnage in Ukraine. Campaigners for the preservation of the old Soviet empire, such as writer and TV personality Vladimir Posner and Russian-born political commentator Georgi Arbatov, took to the airwaves forecasting imminent violence in Ukraine.

As the USSR fell apart, such Ivy League scholars as Stephen Cohen were quick to tell CBC's "The Journal" that the ugly side of Ukrainian nationalism was surging and the country's national minorities would soon face persecution. Ukraine was often portrayed as an ethno-cultural bomb ready to explode.

It is to the credit of the Ukrainian people and their leadership that these ominous predictions have failed to materialize.

Can Ukraine be trusted? Yes. Not only is the physical deployment of long-range missiles from Ukraine technically impossible, it is morally absurd — Ukraine is the nation least predisposed to using nuclear weapons.

One need only recall that it was Ukraine that suffered and continues to

(Continued on page 11)

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine

The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of January 28, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 13,867 checks from its members with donations totaling, **\$360,261.56**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

Please make checks payable to UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## MCI representative responds to article

Dear Editor:

I would like to take this opportunity to address an article published in your newspaper by Eugene M. Iwanciw titled, "But Are You Really Calling Ukraine?" In his article Mr. Iwanciw quoted an MCI representative named Philip Candler who responded to an inquiry regarding MCI's policy towards billing calls to Ukraine. I would like this letter to set the record straight on several topics addressed in Mr. Iwanciw's article.

Contrary to what has been printed in your publication, MCI does have firm plans to identify calls to each independent state appropriately, including the [sic] Ukraine and Lithuania. MCI's current company policy is to identify those calls as "CIS," Commonwealth of Independent States.

MCI recognizes the seriousness of the concern expressed by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and other concerned citizens and is, therefore, amending its billing system. With the change in policy due in several months, we expect to have full identification on invoices for both residential and business customers.

MCI has been closely monitoring the events in the former Soviet Union and is committed to meeting the needs of customers from diverse backgrounds and needs. Please be assured that our intention is to improve the precision with which we identify terminating international calls as soon as possible.

Should you have any further questions or comments please feel free to contact me at (703) 415-6941 and I'll be happy to respond.

Kate S. Fralin  
Arlington, Va.

*The writer is manager, public relations, MCI Consumer Markets.*

## Wake up, America, and see reality

Dear Editor:

Your article on January 10 titled, "U.S. Rejects Security Guarantees Sought by Ukrainian Government," shocked me. Is history repeating itself?

On January 7, Serge Schmemann of The New York Times in an article, "Ukraine Finds Atom Arms Bring Measure of Respect," quotes a Western diplomat as saying that "Ukrainians are afraid of being written off." Can we blame them? Did we, in fact, not write them off at Yalta when we sat down with good old Joe Stalin and said, "Hey Joe, you take the East and do whatever you want!"

We say how wonderful it is that the British were not able to stamp out Somali nationalism, but it is a crime for Ukrainians to be nationalistic. We can offer security to Kuwait, Somalia, Israel, etc., and rightly so! But we are not going to offer security guarantees to Ukraine for, God forbid, we might offend mighty Mother Russia. How two-faced our government is!

Never mind that Ukraine, thanks to Mother Russia, has a new tragedy at Chernobyl, which is just beginning to unrave.

Never mind that Ukraine lost 6 million, thanks to good old Joe, during the 1932-1933 famine.

Never mind that Ukrainians suffered great losses during World War I and

World War II when the largest armies, Russia and German, were squaring off on Ukrainian soil.

Never mind that Mother Russia and the Communists plundered, ruined, raped and murdered Ukrainians for centuries.

We see nothing, hear nothing, know nothing!

I say, shame, America! It's time to wake up and live in the real world.

Dora Storozynsky  
Cleveland

## MAMA '86 needs our support

Dear Editor:

This summer I had the privilege to travel to Ukraine on a citizens' diplomacy tour led by the Center for Citizen Initiatives from San Francisco. One night we met with a small group of social activists from MAMA '86, a grass-roots, non-profit organization that is concerned about the effect of Chernobyl on the thousands of children living in Kyiv.

In one year their membership has grown to 1,500 members; they survive on membership dues and donations. One of their greatest achievements is an independent medical laboratory designed to detect health disorders in young children, caused by radiation and environmental pollution. They have also organized summer camps for children and their mothers as a respite from city environments and they provide dedication, skillful organizing and their vision for MAMA '86: producing and distributing vitamins and safe food to young children; designing environmental education materials and programs; and purchasing a house in the Transcarpathian mountains as a vacation and summer camp site.

After spending that evening with MAMA '86, I made a commitment to help them in whatever way I could as an ordinary citizen. Together with the Executive Development Program at the Center for Citizen Initiatives, we are arranging for Anna Syomina, executive director, to visit the United States. During March, she will work with The Webster Avenue Family Day Care Center in Rochester, N.Y., to learn more about directing a non-profit organization. She will also spend time with the staff of Camp Good Days and Special Times, an organization committed to helping children with cancer.

On behalf of MAMA '86, I appeal to readers to help bring Anna to the United States and support her new organization. Any donations, large or small, would be greatly appreciated.

Checks may be written out to MAMA '86 and sent to L. Seligman, 135 Brentwood Drive, Penfield, N.Y. 14526. Feel free to write for further information.

Laura Seligman  
Penfield, N.Y.

## Need a back issue?

If you'd like to obtain a back issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, send \$2 per copy (first-class postage included) to: Administration, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



## The two Russkas

The first time I saw "Russka: The Novel of Russia," it was in hardback form on a bookstore shelf.

I glanced through it, ran across the name Bohdan Khmelnytsky, did not like what little I read, and put it back on the shelf. Another book bashing Ukraine, I thought. Who needs it.

A few months ago, "Russka" came out in paperback and I saw it again. This time I bought it. One day I'll read it, I told myself.

And then, during a conversation with Tillie Medvid of Los Angeles a day or two later, she mentioned the book in passing, asking if I had read it. I told her I had it but I hadn't read it. "Read it," she said, "You'll love it." I took Tillie's advice.

Written by Edward Rutherford, the book is far better than I ever thought it would be. I can't believe that an Englishman now living in New York City could do such a masterful job of writing about a nation and a people whose history and culture even today elude many so-called Russian experts in the West.

The reason, of course, is painstaking, unbiased research, many months of travel throughout Russia and Ukraine, assistance from experts such as Prof. Edward Kasinec, [head of the section at the New York Public Library] and four years of writing.

"Russka" is a historical novel spanning 1,800 years of Russian history and the escapades of four families — the Bobrovs, Suvorins, Karpenkos and Romanovs — during this time period. The story begins in Ukraine in 180 A.D., soon after the Slavs began migrating into the region, and ends in April of 1992, on the eve of the Soviet collapse.

Most of the story takes place in two imaginary villages called Russka, an older one in Ukraine near Pereyaslav, the other in Russia, near Vladimir, founded by descendants of the first Russka.

Although the setting for his story is almost entirely in Russia, the author, unlike many American university professors, never confuses Ukraine with Russia, Ukrainians with Russians.

Ancient Kiev, "capital of Rus' ", is described as "a city of churches...In her streets one heard...the chanting of monks and priests in a hundred churches; and the squat Byzantine cupolas of the greatest of these covered with gold, gleamed warmly in the sun." Volodymyr the Great, Yaroslav the Wise and Volodymyr Monomakh are all woven into the story line.

Describing Ukraine during Kozak times, Mr. Rutherford writes: "What a wonderful land it was, with its long summers and its rich black earth!...The rich Ukraine; the golden land. Why then should old Ostap [a Ukrainian Kozak] complain as he surveyed his swaying wheat? ... It was because the Ukraine was ruled by the Catholic king of Poland..."

The enmity that existed between Jews and Ukrainians during this period is also examined. When a Polish lord tells Ostap that a Jew would be overseeing his land on behalf of the new Polish landlord, the reaction is predictable: "It was the final insult. As Ostap looked from the Pole to the Jew, he could not

himself have said which one he hated the most. Religiously, he distrusted the Catholic more than the Jew. For although his grandfather had come from Muscovy, where the fear of Judaism was often deep, Ostap had lived all his life in Ukraine, where ever since the time of the Khazars, the Orthodox and Jewish communities had usually tolerated each other well enough. The hatred he now felt for the Jews was not based on his religion, but upon the particular role in which the Polish overlords had used them — usually as tax collectors, liquor-stall concessionaries, and rent agents. Consequently, men like Ostap found that, though in fact they were always in debt to the Poles, the face of the creditor they saw was nearly always Jewish. It was an arrangement that suited the Poles very well, for whenever their extortions went too far, they blamed their agents."

Bohdan Khmelnytsky's victories at Korsun and Zhovti Vody are described in detail, as is the savage revenge of Ukrainian peasants against both the Poles and the Jews. Retribution by a Polish noble who gathered a force of some 6,000 men is summarized as follows: "Under his direction this force burned, looted, and massacred virtually every Ukrainian settlement in its path, thus ensuring once and for all that Ukrainians would loathe the Poles, and demonstrating, with awesome stupidity, that singular genius for vengeance and incapacity for government that was the chief distinguishing trait of the seventeenth-century Polish Commonwealth."

The exploits of Hetman Mazepa are mentioned in the book, along with the Ukrainian cultural renaissance and the artistry of Taras Shevchenko. The duplicity of the tsars towards Ukraine and the denationalization campaign are also outlined. Writers the author "... everything should be Russified: autocracy, Orthodoxy, nationality — that was the thing. In 1863, therefore, with that genius for official blindness in which it specialized, the Russian government announced that the Ukrainian language that was spoken by much of the southern population did not exist! In the years following, Ukrainian-language books, newspapers, theaters, schools, and even Ukrainian music were banned..."

Ukrainians may not like everything they find in "Russka" but they will have to admit that the book, in comparison to other fictional accounts of Ukrainian history by non-Ukrainians, is balanced in its approach.

I'm glad I listened to Tillie. Mr. Rutherford provides entertainment as well as enlightenment with his opus and, although I recommend it highly, the reader should be aware that it is not an easy read. "Russka" is long and occasionally difficult to absorb because of the depressing nature of Russian history and the centuries-old desperation of the Russian people. This is a book you need to internalize to appreciate.

However, if you like historical fiction on the order of James Michener, if you want to renew your knowledge of Russian history; and if you're planning to do some soul-searching regarding your own spiritual well-being during Lent, this is the book for you.

## Baltimore, Kyiv high schools continue exchange program

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — High school students from Kyiv arrived on January 19 in Baltimore, Maryland, for a two-week educational visit. During that time they visited Washington and Philadelphia and attended American high school classes in Baltimore with their student counterparts, with whom they also stayed. Before jetting back to Ukraine on February 2, they stopped by the Ukrainian National Association, where they toured the offices of the fraternal organization and its publications, and were treated to brunch.

The 38 students are the latest in a series of student exchanges that began in 1987 between the Kyiv high schools and those of the Baltimore County School District. Initially, the exchanges were organized and run by Peter Sugatt, a Baltimore teacher who made contact with some Kyiv administrators in the late 1980s. The effort was finally sanctioned by the school district last year. Today, Mr. Sugatt is the Baltimore County School District's official coordinator.

Joe Siess, one of the host parents this year, who travelled to Kyiv with his son in 1992 as part of the exchange, said each parent in the exchange pays for the flight and other costs. The students and parents defray these costs with various fund-raisers held throughout the year. He said his stay in Kyiv was more pleasant than he had anticipated. "They fed us and housed us at homes of the teachers there. When we got there, they handed us so many rubles — they were very generous."

The school systems have structured the program so that first schools and then students from each city are paired



Roman Woronowycz

High school students from Kyiv during their visit to the UNA headquarters building.

up. The Kyiv school chosen that year visits the United States in January. The Baltimore school returns the visit in March. Ukrainian students and teachers then host the counterpart who housed them during their Baltimore stay. In Kyiv, teachers and students are chosen

on their merit and knowledge of English.

Liudmila Kovalenko, director of High School No. 143 in Kyiv, which was chosen to take part in this year's exchange, explained her reasons for participating: "It gives the kids a chance

to better their English-language skills and gives them a sense of America. The teachers also learn how the people live. Additionally, they see how the schools are structured, what kinds of programs are offered and how the students spend their vacation time."

## Prize-winning children's choir, Shchedryk, returns to Canada

by Nestor Gula

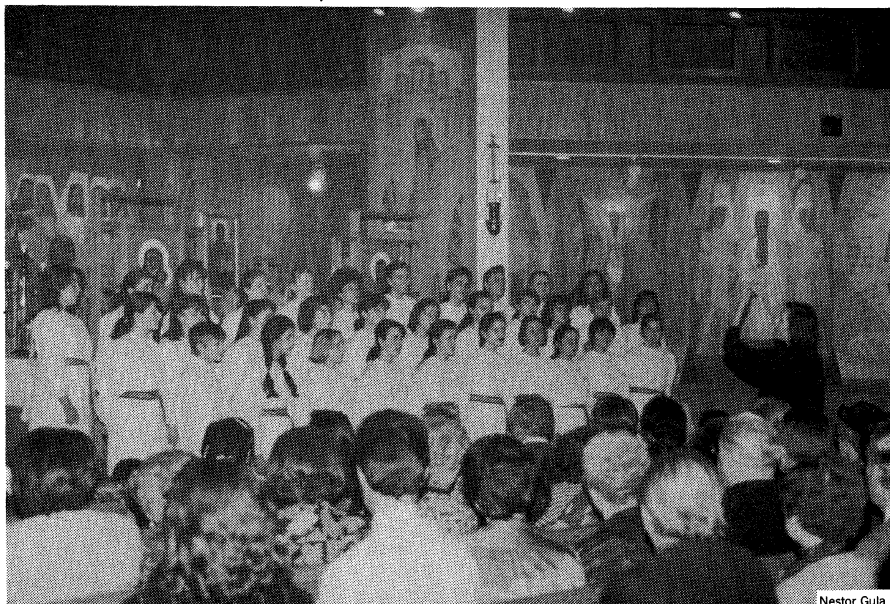
TORONTO — Shchedryk is the name of a children's choir from Kyiv, now touring North America. On Sunday, January 31, the choir gave a short concert at the Holy Eucharist Church in Toronto.

The choir has been in existence since 1971. There are about 100 children involved in the Shchedryk Children's Choir program. It is divided into a preparatory junior group, a probationary group, and the performing group. The performing group, which is now here, comprises 38 girls and three boys, between the ages of 10 and 15.

Two years ago Shchedryk came to Powell River, British Columbia, for a choral competition. It competed against 38 of the best choirs in the world — youth, adult, chamber, etc. Shchedryk won the grand prize for the festival and first prize in its category.

Last July, the choir won first prize at the Des Moines International Children's Choral Festival. Both of these successes were due to the choir's amazing voices, its professionalism, and its extensive repertoire.

An important factor in the choir's extraordinary success is the conductor, Irene Sablina, who has a very strong and personal relationship with the choir members. She controls the choir with limited movements of her arms, concentrating, not on the , but on the dynamics of the piece 1g performed. Of course, the ir members have their concentra-



Nestor Gula

The Shchedryk children's choir from Kyiv performs in Toronto.

tion firmly focused on the conductor.

As for the singing itself, it was marked by crystal clear pitch and clarity of tone. Most remarkably, the voices sounded very mature for a children's choir. Shchedryk's program was also quite ambitious. It included arrangements of Ukrainian folk songs, sacred music and Christ-

mas carols, as well as works by Johann Sebastian Bach, Benjamin Britten, Joseph Haydn and Claudio Monteverdi. The choir sang these works in their original languages. Their total repertoire consists of more than 150 pieces.

Since the concert was held in a church, there was no admission

charged. However, the priest who organized this evening concert, the Rev. Bohdan Lukie, asked that people give donations to the choir at the conclusion of the concert. The concert-goers who packed the church responded generously to this request, having been moved by the choir and its music.



## Two responsible for student business program in Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — In 1990, Junior Achievement was approached by individuals in Moscow to set up one of its popular projects there that expose young people to business practices and thinking. The idea was to establish an initial program in the former Soviet capital and then expand into the other republics. Like many Western organizations, JA had a difficult time separating Moscow from the republics.

But two individuals convinced tunnel-visioned directors of Junior Achievement (JA), that a program for Ukrainian students should be centered in Ukraine, not Moscow, and wrested the project's development into their own hands. Without their efforts perhaps JA, a non-profit corporation popular in the U.S. for the exposure to business techniques it gives school-aged children, would never have lifted off. Or, it could have been part of a Moscow-centered JA.

Until they began pursuing their common vision, Oksana Kurowyckyj and Dr. Orest Komarnyckyj, who lived on different sides of the continental U.S., had never met.

New York City-born-and-bred Ms. Kurowyckyj had returned in late 1990 from the Conference of Ukrainian Youth Organizations held in Poland, impressed by the developing entrepreneurial spirit she saw amongst Ukraine's young people. Some participants from Ukraine had asked her for information about an organization known as Junior Achievement, which includes a business simulation project for students among its programs. She decided to investigate the possibilities of establishing such an organization in Ukraine.

Unbeknownst to Ms. Kurowyckyj, Dr. Komarnyckyj, a periodontist born in Chicago but now living in Phoenix, Arizona, had been working with JA International since May 1990, feeding them information on Ukraine and its business climate and making initial inroads into raising funds for a JA program there.

Over two and a half years later their first tentative steps turned into a remarkable effort that finally included scores of others and culminated on January 26 with the first formal meeting of the board of directors of JA-Ukraine in Kyiv. That day the board elected its officers, officially appointed four full-time staffers and developed a business plan for 1993, which includes 21 separate JA projects in Kyiv, Kharkiv and Lviv.

"The most important portion of our battle is completed," Ms. Kurowyckyj said, referring to the obstacles she and Dr. Komarnyckyj had to overcome to establish a JA foothold in Ukraine. Perhaps, their initiative best exemplifies the spirit that Ukraine's young people need to emulate if they are to achieve business success.

### Open letter to The Weekly

Looking for like-minded individuals, Ms. Kurowyckyj in October 1990 wrote The Ukrainian Weekly an open letter in which she asked for volunteers from the Ukrainian community in the United States to help establish a Junior Achievement program in Ukraine. Although only two people responded, the letter was a success. "One respondent, Dr. Komarnyckyj, told me he had been in contact with JA since May 1990 about a program for Ukraine," Ms. Kurowyckyj said. "So Dr. Komarnyckyj and I joined forces."

By June of 1990, Dr. Komarnyckyj's

labors had piqued JA International's interest in a pilot program in Ukraine. The organization expressed an interest in implementing a fully functional Ukrainian JA program in the future — given that the pilot program was successful. As Dr. Komarnyckyj shifted into fund-raising gear, Ms. Kurowyckyj joined him and took responsibility for establishing the test program.

The two trailblazers agreed that fighting Western perceptions that Moscow was still the center in a quickly disintegrating Soviet Union was the

Institute of Oil and Gas. Finally, the students established their own firm, which, in this case, produced marionettes. Ms. Kurowyckyj acted as the group's business consultant.

According to a report filed by Ms. Kurowyckyj and Dr. Komarnyckyj with JA after the program's conclusion, the only major setback was the poor quality of the text translation, and the difficulty conveying modern economic terminology to students not familiar with most free market concepts.

As the project blossomed in Ivano-

### Linking the private sector with education

Junior Achievement is the largest single partnership linking the private sector with education. Its self-described mission is "to provide young people with practical economic education programs and experiences in the competitive private enterprise system, through a partnership with the business and education communities."

Junior Achievement was founded in 1919 by Theodore Vale, president of American Telephone and Telegraph; Horace Moses, president of Strathmore Paper Co.; and Sen. Murray Crane of Massachusetts. Within the year the name became Junior Achievement. At that time, Mr. Moses was appointed chairman of the board, maintaining that post

for the next 27 years.

The original JA program organized students into after-school companies which sold stock, produced and sold a product and returned a dividend to stockholders when the company closed at the end of the school year. Each company was advised by a local business leader.

In 1975, JA went into the schools and began classroom programs. In 1982, the "Applied Economics" program was initiated, in which the business "consultant" visits the classroom once a week to supplement the teacher and the textbook.

In Ukraine, JA has initiated both the "Applied Economics" and the business company programs.

biggest obstacle they had to overcome. "Like many other Western organizations, JA had a problem understanding Ukraine and Russia are separate countries," she said. "They wanted to go through a Moscow office. In our discussions we were trying to convince JA of the need for a separate JA apart from Russia; that Ukraine had separate needs."

They finally convinced JA, headquarters in Colorado Springs, Colo., that this separate nation also had a separate language, and that Ukrainian-language texts would be needed.

### Ivano-Frankivske project

In January 1991, Ms. Kurowyckyj, moved to Ivano-Frankivske to work as an economic advisor both to Mykola

Frankivske, Dr. Komarnyckyj also was finding success in his money-raising efforts. He convinced AT&T, the communications giant, to invest \$50,000 to give the Ukraine project the financial push it needed.

He had also immersed himself in ground-level JA work and became a student company business consultant at Central High School, a magnet school for students in Phoenix interested in an international business curriculum.

Arrangements were made to have the Ivano-Frankivske students' product sold by students at the Phoenix school, who knew very little about Ukraine. "The school decided to fly the Ukrainian flag during the time of the program," explained Dr. Komarnyckyj. "But they didn't know which side was up — the yellow or the blue. They had to

*"The most important portion of our battle is completed." — Oksana Kurowyckyj*

*"The school decided to fly the Ukrainian flag during the time of the program... But they didn't know which side was up." — Dr. Orest Komarnyckyj*

Yakovyna, then head of the Ivano-Frankivske oblast government, and for a business firm in Ukraine, Interservice.

Continuing her plans in Ukraine, Ms. Kurowyckyj found support for her efforts from the city's school board. A blueprint was finalized for an initial JA effort there. Because Ukrainian texts were non-existent, translations were prepared of JA's English materials. Funding was still lacking, so Dr. Komarnyckyj and Ms. Kurowyckyj subsidized the program themselves.

The project was a resounding success. The 35 students from schools all around the city first met in October 1991. They used a standard JA teaching program, "Applied Economics," which began with an introduction to American life and proceeded to Western business theory, taught by Roman Hawryluk, a professor at the Ivano-Frankivske

call me. I explained the blue goes up because it represents the sky, and the yellow goes down because it symbolizes the golden wheat fields of Ukraine," he said.

Although they solved that problem, another one was beyond the students' means. Shipping delays occurred after the Ivano-Frankivske students had sent their product to the United States, and the marionettes arrived after Central H.S. classes had adjourned for the summer.

### Proposals, grants

Dr. Komarnyckyj also put together a proposal to U.S. AID (Agency for International Development), a government-run organization, which provides money for projects to assist the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe. The

proposal, not yet approved, would authorize over \$200,000 in 1993 for the evolution of JA-Ukraine. Ms. Kurowyckyj said, "If the U.S. AID grant is not approved, that in itself is a set back, and plans (for JA expansion) would have to change."

In June 1992, Dr. Komarnyckyj and other Ukrainian Americans, who now had become interested in their efforts, met with Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) to discuss government funding for JA-Ukraine. Due to the senator's efforts, JA-Ukraine was specifically included in the report language of the Foreign Assistance Act, which appropriates funds for foreign assistance.

Obviously impressed with the work Ms. Kurowyckyj and Dr. Komarnyckyj had done putting the project together, JA International sent its own team into Ukraine to establish a formal organization to be supported by Western corporations during business in Ukraine.

Events now proceeded at a much quicker pace. In August 1992, David Loose, vice-president of JA and director of JA International, traveled to Ukraine to get a first-hand view of the situation. He met with Serhiy Honcharenko of the International Renaissance Foundation, which had been chosen by JA to oversee the dispensation of the \$50,000 AT&T grant.

Richard Daerr and Karin Holman, a husband-and-wife team volunteering for JA, agreed to go to Ukraine in November to finalize arrangements and recruit Western corporations with offices in Kyiv. Their trip resulted in the hiring of a four-member staff, led by the appointment of Mr. Honcharenko as executive (country) director and the recruitment of 29 firms that would be represented on the board of directors. The group's initial planning meeting was held on December 2, 1992.

By January 1993, Ms. Holman, an economics and business consultant, was back training the first group of 24 teachers, who had given up their Christmas vacation (by the Gregorian calendar) to take part in the sessions.

### Kyiv board

It all hit an apex on January 26, when the board sat down with Executive Director Honcharenko and elected Steve Minsky, Apple Computer's Ukraine division general manager, chairman of the board. The members then prepared a budget and set goals for the coming year. Newly elected Chairman Minsky said four objectives were identified. "We want to adopt software and textbooks for Ukrainian usage, ... to expand the JA program by adding 24 additional schools a semester, ... to raise money from Western business interests in Kyiv, ... and to have companies associated with JA donate services to keep costs down."

On the last point he explained he has already received commitments from his own firm, Apple Corp., from another firm, Novatech, and from the American Embassy in Ukraine to donate computers and computer time for the students in the JA programs.

In addition, Mr. Minsky envisions a program by which students can follow the JA courses on TV. He expects to gear this program to adult business enthusiasts.

Meanwhile, training complete, the 24 teachers had already shuffled off to their new positions, most of which are in the Kyiv area, although several are also in the outlying cities of Kharkiv and Lviv. Ms. Holman will return in March to provide a two-day call-back

(Continued from page 10)

## OSI lawyer denies knowing of evidence

LOS ANGELES — A former Justice Department lawyer on February 5 denied knowledge of any documents exonerating John Demjanjuk, who was extradited in 1986 to Israel, where he was convicted in 1988 of the Nazi war crimes committed by "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka.

The Washington Times reported that, in testimony in Los Angeles before Judge Thomas Wiseman, Bruce Einhorn, a former employee of the Office of Special Investigations, said he never withheld any exculpatory evidence from Mr. Demjanjuk or his lawyers.

Mr. Einhorn was the final witness in a series of unusual hearings staged by Judge Wiseman in various cities across the U.S. The hearings were ordered by the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals to look into claims that federal prosecutors had concealed documents pointing to another man, Ivan Marchenko, as "Ivan" of Treblinka.

Judge Wiseman ordered Mr. Demjanjuk's lawyers and the Justice Department to submit written final arguments to him in March. Final oral arguments will take place in April in Nashville. Judge Wiseman will make a finding and then issue a recommendation to the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals, reported the Los Angeles Daily Journal.

## Bank of Ukraine...

(Continued from page 3)

ment forbade Ukrainian business entities to hold accounts in foreign banks without the permission of the NBU, and also regulated the responsibility before the law for attempts to hide hard currency earnings. However, neither the Ukrainian government nor the NBU has instituted a mechanism by which they can effectively implement this decision. Mr. Yushchenko says such a mechanism must be created as soon as possible.

Money that has flowed out of Ukraine because of the unfavorable business climate, Mr. Yushchenko said, was witness to the material and moral drama of the Ukrainian state. He said it was hopeless to expect its return until the economic crisis is eliminated and monetary-credit circulation is stabilized.

On the topic of the introduction of Ukraine's national currency, the hryvnia, Mr. Yushchenko stressed that the hryvnia could be introduced only when the level of inflation in Ukraine had fallen to no more than several percent per month. According to experts from the NBU the annual inflation figure for 1992 was 2,150 percent.

## Medical aid...

(Continued from page 1)

struction. "We can introduce up to three units a year," The Financial Times quoted the president as saying. "This is why we are looking for technical and financial assistance from the West," he added.

Jacques Attali, president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development said on January 31 that he hoped a new bank fund launched by the Group of Seven industrial powers to help upgrade nuclear power plants in Eastern Europe could be operational by March. According to a study completed by experts in the field, some 60 nuclear power plants need assistance, and 14 of these should be shut down.

## OSI chief grilled on...

(Continued from page 1)

In general, Mr. Ryan's position was that, as director of the OSI, he did not have time to concern himself with the details of each and every case, however, he had full confidence in the trial attorneys who dealt with the particulars. He kept to this position in his answers to question after question, even when shown documentation retrieved through the Freedom of Information Act as well as from the OSI's disposed garbage, which had provided the Demjanjuk family with the first hard evidence that the OSI was withholding evidence helpful to Mr. Demjanjuk's defense.

Prof. Tigar raised the issue of Mr. Ryan's active involvement in the Demjanjuk prosecution by quoting from Mr. Ryan's book "Quiet Neighbors." He also referred to the draft of a speech which Mr. Ryan had prepared for the Anti-Defamation League in which he wrote of his belief that many of the accomplishments of the OSI were due to his initiatives as director of the OSI.

In response to a question as to whether he believed that press support was important for his work, Mr. Ryan responded by saying that he had been an unpopular choice as director of the OSI and had tried to reach out to the Jewish, Ukrainian and Baltic communities for support, inform them of the OSI's work and explain the professionalism of his office. He said that he had wanted their assistance, but with the exception of the Polish community, the emigre communities did not support him or come forward with assistance. Mr. Ryan said that he might list the lack of support from the emigre communities as a failure of his.

## Two responsible...

(Continued from page 9)

seminar to address any issues that may arise.

All the while, Ms. Kurowycky and Dr. Komarnycky slowly faded from the scene, their mission completed. In July 1992, they had met with Mr. Loose of JA International a final time and had turned over the proverbial "bulava" to him.

Dr. Komarnycky said the meeting was a planning session to determine the future course of JA-Ukraine expansion. "We discussed how to proceed with the \$50,000 from AT&T. We decided to maintain a hands-on project, to help business representatives in the classroom."

He said the program would try to maintain realistic business situations for the students. "We decided it's a critical factor to really live the experience. They (Ukrainian students) are so good at rote learning but need to have working experience," he continued.

Ms. Kurowycky said that she and Dr. Komarnycky were initially driven to ensure that JA would realize Ukraine needed a separate program because it was a separate country with separate goals and needs. "We then wanted to find out how the kids would function and identify what problems JA-Ukraine would face."

By July, they had completed all they set out to do. "We did what we had to do. We turned it over (to JA International) and let it go," Ms. Kurowycky said.

Although they now maintain only sporadic contact with the Colorado Springs office as consultants, they probably received more from their association with JA than anybody else; in November, 1992, the partners were married.

When asked if he wanted to see Mr. Demjanjuk convicted in Israel, Mr. Ryan responded: "I thought a conviction would be a just result."

The chief appellate attorney for the Justice Department then commenced her questioning of Mr. Ryan. Her questions allowed Mr. Ryan to establish his background, history and professional credentials. They also allowed him to explain and expound upon his actions as director. He referred to his efforts to clean up procedures, abolish possibly suggestive photo-spreads, make sure that defense had equal access to evidence in the Soviet Union, etc. He stated that he was well aware of the enormous responsibility and advantage of the government in prosecuting these cases.

The Justice Department's attorney posed the following series of questions to Mr. Ryan at the end of her examination: "Did you ever discuss concealing things from the defense?" Ryan: "No, Ma'am." "Did you ever authorize the concealing of evidence?" Ryan: "No, Ma'am." Did you do anything that misled or defrauded the court in any way?" Ryan: "No, Ma'am."

Mr. Ryan then answered "Yes" to questions as to whether he believed Mr. Demjanjuk had received a full denaturalization trial, full deportation hearing and full extradition hearing, as well as criminal trial in Israel and an opportunity to appeal to the Supreme Court of Israel.

The Justice Department attorney's final question was: "Did you ever deprive John Demjanjuk of due process?" Mr. Ryan answered: "The government has a higher obligation than others. It has to turn square corners. It has to do more than ordinary litigants. Nothing I saw then or now leads me to

say we did anything to deprive due process."

After further follow-up questions by Prof. Tigar and the Justice Department attorney, Judge Wiseman concluded the hearing with the statement: "Okay. We have a credibility issue."

In assessing the hearing, Mr. Demjanjuk's son, John Jr., said: "I think it went extremely well. The court will have to make a decision as to who's telling the truth. And this time it's not a question of a defendant or the government telling the truth, but which part of the government is telling the truth. Or, conversely, which part of the government is not telling the truth."

"I think that, at the end of the day, we will have a decision which will show that Allan Ryan is not being forthright in what had actually taken place in this case. Information was under his control, it was in the possession of the OSI. It was requested by my father's defense and lawfully it should have been turned over to us. It was the Justice Department, under the direction of Allan Ryan, that did not permit our judicial system to work properly. The OSI abused our system by forcing our courts to come to a decision without having all of the relevant evidence," he stated.

In response to a question as to whether he agrees with Allan Ryan that his father received due process, Mr. Demjanjuk responded: "I think that possibly Allan Ryan is rewriting what due process means. Certainly, in the end it is not going to be for him to decide whether my father received due process. That's what this proceeding is all about. The fact that the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals reopened this proceeding on their own initiative speaks very loudly for the fact that due process did not take place in this case."

## Canada's "Partners in..."

(Continued from page 3)

professionals develop and implement systems. Instead of providing clinical assistance, she explained the greater need is to assist with health care education, create professional standards and establish financing system.

"We are looking for people who can assist Ukraine as facilitators. We're really gearing towards creating a Ukrainian infrastructure," she noted.

The IPAC's "Policy Mentor Program" in Ukraine and Russia, is seeking up to 50 short-term placements in programs and systems development; public-sector management training; and institutional and administrative reform.

Meanwhile, the AIC's "Partners in Agri-Food Project," also planned for Ukraine and Russia, is also looking for 60 advisors to help the two nations introduce market-based farming systems. The Canadian contingent will also help develop environmentally friendly food storage and processing, restructure food distribution and provide training.

Mehdi Abdelwahab, project systems coordinator for the agri-food program, said that even before the campaign goes public, he has already received 80 applications and inquires. Most have shown interest in Ukraine. Jane Jamieson, who administers the program for the task force, says that 75 percent of potential partners are ethnic Ukrainians.

While each of these projects has a clearly defined mandate, the largest, the CBIE's "Human Resource Development Program," is relying on the integrity of its participants.

Up to 100 advisors will be sent to Ukraine, Russia, the Baltics and other Central and Eastern European coun-

tries. Proposals will facilitate the transfer of technical expertise and provide a strategy for longer-term partnerships.

The CBIE's Center for Central and Eastern Europe is also providing training, health insurance, background information on host countries and monitoring for partner placements in all four programs.

The bureau has also appointed Edmonton lawyer Lubomyr Markevych as the Canadian director of operations for the Canadian Cooperation Office (CCO) to be located in Kyiv. The CCO will coordinate the delivery of \$30 million in Canadian technical assistance to Ukraine.

Still, External Affairs officials insist that although assistance to Ukraine may be untouched by any further funding freezes, it is unlikely more money will be allocated to the region.

"It's really a red herring," explained Roman Washchuk, desk officer for Russia at the department's Central and Eastern Europe Relations Division. "Funding to places like Ukraine may not be cut, but it's also not a matter of taking money away from starving children in other parts of the world to feed Ukrainians."

## Information sessions slated

The "Partners in Progress" program will hold information sessions as per the schedule below.

- February 18, Calgary, Westin Hotel, 7:30-9 p.m.
- February 22, Edmonton, Chateau Louis, 7:30-9 p.m.
- February 28, Regina, Hotel Radisson, 7:30-9 p.m.
- March 2, Saskatoon, Delta Bessborough, 7:30-9 p.m.
- March 4, Winnipeg, Westin Hotel, 7:30-9 p.m.

For further information please call (613) 237-7442.

## Ukrainians host New Jersey ethnic council



**Maria Efstratiades, director of the New Jersey Ethnic Advisory Council, and Paul Pulitzer, its chairman, are seen with Bozhena Olshaniwsky, the Ukrainian representative on the council.**

NEWARK, N.J. — On January 13, New Year's Eve by the Julian calendar, the New Jersey Ethnic Advisory Council was treated to a traditional Ukrainian dinner prepared by Bozhena Olshaniwsky, member of the council. She was assisted by Walter Bodnar and Mykola Hromliuk.

The N.J. Ethnic Advisory Council is comprised of 38 representatives of constituent nationalities in New Jersey under the directorship of Maria Efstratiades. As is the custom, the council meets every other month to discuss reports, activities and plans for its members. At each meeting, traditional ethnic foods are served by a member of the council who volunteers his or her services.

The membership of the present council, at its highest number since its inception, was appointed by Gov. Jim Florio in order to serve as a liaison between the various ethnic communities in New Jersey in order to facilitate cooperation and understanding between the various groups and the State Office of Ethnic Affairs. The governor has made a special effort to deal with the many special interests of the ethnic groups and opportunities they offer.

Initiated by former Gov. Brendan Byrne, the council initially had only 16 members. Camille Smorodsky represented the Ukrainian community at that time.

The buffet-style dinner for New Year's Eve included traditional Ukrainian fare such as: several varieties of varenyky, holubtsi, kovbasa, kutia, makivnyk and kolach. The table was decorated with an embroidered tablecloth and a three-candle carved Hutsul-style candelabra. The Ukrainian hosts wore embroidered shirts to add to the atmosphere.

## Ukraine still...

(Continued from page 6)

feel the worst effects of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

Ukraine's goal of denuclearization will not be abandoned. Last summer, it took the first steps in its commitment to a non-nuclear status by removing all tactical nuclear weapons from its soil.

But the technical, financial and safety issues associated with dismantling the region's large arsenal will not be easy to resolve. Russia has already demanded that the United States increase its pledge of \$400-million in aid to Moscow. It is only fair that Ukraine's request for just compensation, security guarantees and recognition of its national interests be given equal consideration.

## New York City Council president honors Slavic community activists

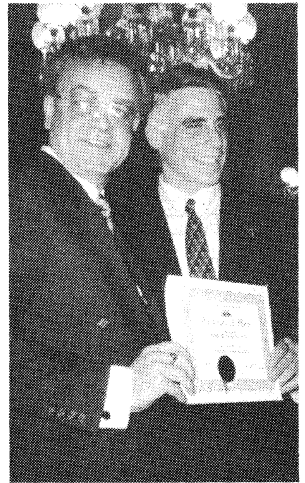
NEW YORK — Five Ukrainian activists received "certificates of merit" for their "outstanding service to the Ukrainian American community" in a public ceremony conducted at New York City Hall on January 21, by Andrew Stein, president of the New York City Council.

The recipients of the award were: William Bahrey, chairman of the board of directors of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine and also president of the Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance of North America. Ulana Diachuk, supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association; Roma Hadzewycz, editor-in-chief of *The Ukrainian Weekly*; Zenon Snylyk, editor-in-chief of *Svoboda*; and Dr. Bohdar Woroch, Ukrainian community activist and humanitarian.

Ludmilla Thorne of Freedom House was a honoree from the Russian community, and 31 Polish Americans were cited as well.

The awards were presented by Council President Stein and witnessed by members of the City Council before an audience of over 70 people in the Council Chambers.

Mr. Stein lauded the different communities for their efforts to overthrow communism and noted that the great contributions of Polish, Russian and



**New York City Council President Andrew Stein presents award to Dr. Bohdar Woroch (left).**

Ukrainian Americans are testament to the importance of democracy and freedom for people of all nationalities and religions.

A musical program followed the ceremony.

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*Alan Kellogg, Arts & Entertainment, Edmonton Journal*  
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 "We saw the program on T.V. and enjoyed it so much, we would like to buy one." *Mary Herbasny, New York*  
 "I saw your film and it was wonderful, it brought back memories of Ukraine." *Juan Iwachiv, Colorado*  
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 "I thoroughly enjoyed the performance. I especially sensed the courage, spirit and skills of the performances and in the making of the performances." *Barry Marchand, Winnipeg, Manitoba*  
 "Your organizational effort in its production and resultant release for distribution to the Ukrainian public merits the highest of praise."  
*Irene and Stephen Zdan, Northville, Michigan*

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## Sitch team wins...

(Continued from page 5)

after the teams tied 1-1 in regulation time. Mr. Kolodyi scored the lone Sitch goal in regulation time and goalie Bohdan Harasym made fantastic stops on three out of four penalty shots. Andriy Mandzij, George Kihichak and Mr. McKenna scored on their penalty shots to clinch the victory.

In the championship game Sitch defeated Union County 2-1, with goals by Mr. McKenna and Mr. Nieves.

Other team members include Casey Cregan, Dylan Dupre, Justin Jow, Michael Maliczyszyn, Andriy Panas and team captain Richie Wyslocky.

The Chornomorska Sitch team is trained and coached by Ihor Chupenko. Mr. Chupenko, formerly a coach in Dnipropetrovske in Ukraine and at Fairleigh Dickinson University, brings a distinctly European style of play with emphasis on skills and teamwork. The

patient training provided by Mr. Chupenko, not readily available anywhere else in the U.S.A., has shown many results as the team improved from a middle-of-the-road team last year to a championship team this year.

Success is also due partly to the Ukrainian National Association, which sponsors the team. The team wears both the Chornomorska Sitch and the UNA emblems on its uniform.

Recently, Oleh Kolodyi and Omelan Twardowsky, representatives of Chornomorska Sitch, visited the UNA Home Office to present applications for membership in UNA Branch 214. That branch, known as the Chornomorska Sitch Society, comprises members of the sports club.

Mr. Kolodyi, who is the branch's new organizer, brought the applications of 15 new members he had enrolled into the UNA. The new members are all players, trainers and leaders of the Sitch soccer team for boys under age 16.



Oleh Kolodyi (center), organizer for UNA Branch 214, the Chornomorska Sitch Society, and Sitch activist Omelan Twardowsky present new membership applications to UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk.

## Upstate New York...

(Continued from page 4)

The Young Women's Singing Ensemble with Halyna Kurylo, director, and accompanists Helen Czebiniak and Christine Litwak concluded the program. The Young Women's Singing Ensemble is a group of young women — students, professionals, and mothers — who love to sing. Their love of Ukrainian music is evident in their rendition of contemporary Ukrainian songs.

In closing, Mr. Chumak encouraged everyone to donate to Ukrainian causes and encouraged parents to teach their children to give. Mr. Chumak urged support of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian National Association, and urged all to keep up on events in Ukraine by subscribing to Ukrainian newspapers. Expressing pride in Ukrainian churches, he encouraged family and friends to be active in their Ukrainian parishes.

Following the program, a social hour took place with refreshments organized by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. The commemorative program was covered by the local newspaper, the Binghamton Press and Sun Bulletin.

Because, the presence of Mr. Koznarzky was made possible through the cooperation of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, the organizing committee made a special effort to

collect funds for HURI. A portion of the good-will donations collected at the concert will also be sent to the Ukrainian National Information Service in Washington to help publicize the 60th anniversary of the man-made famine in Ukraine.

The Binghamton Ukrainian community will mark August 24 as the official Ukrainian Independence Day, taking the opportunity to remind Americans that Ukrainians are a distinctly unique people, having their own culture and heritage, who are finally able to take their rightful place in the community of free and independent countries of the world.

## Svoboda Press...

(Continued from page 5)

"A Journey Back to the Days of Youth"; Mr. Twardowsky, "On the Eve of the 15th Soccer World Cup"; as well as poetry by Iryna Vovk, Halyna Maniako, Y. Zorenko, Leonid Fedoruk, Yar Slavutych and Mykola Horishny.

A month-by-month Julian and Gregorian church calendar is to be found on the pages preceding the first section. As is customary, an advertising section concludes the almanac.

All subscribers to Svoboda have been mailed copies of the 1993 Almanac. Others may order it from: Svoboda Press, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302; price: \$12.



# Ukrainian National Association

## Monthly reports for September

### RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF AUGUST 31, 1992:	17,410	42,747	5,513	65,670
<b>GAINS IN SEPTEMBER 1992:</b>				
New members .....	47	50	11	108
Reinstated .....	11	71	—	82
Transferred in .....	7	10	2	19
Change of class in .....	4	—	—	4
Transferred from Juv. Dept.	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>LOSSES IN SEPTEMBER 1992:</b>				
Suspended .....	10	19	18	47
Transferred out .....	2	4	—	6
Change of class out .....	4	—	—	4
Transferred to adults .....	—	—	—	—
Died .....	—	78	—	78
Cash surrender .....	13	22	—	35
Endowment matured .....	24	43	—	67
Fully paid-up .....	37	64	—	101
Reduced paid-up .....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance .....	—	—	—	—
Certificate terminated .....	—	—	12	12
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:</b>				
<b>GAINS IN SEPTEMBER 1992:</b>				
Paid-up .....	37	64	—	101
Extended insurance .....	6	8	—	14
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>LOSSES IN SEPTEMBER 1992:</b>				
Died .....	—	42	—	42
Cash surrender .....	9	12	—	21
Reinstated .....	2	11	—	13
Lapsed .....	4	8	—	12
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1992..</b>	<b>17,417</b>	<b>42,647</b>	<b>5,496</b>	<b>65,560</b>

WALTER SOCHAN  
Supreme Secretary

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT INCOME FOR SEPTEMBER, 1992

Dues and Annuity Premiums From Members .....	\$408,602.42
Income From "Svoboda" Operation .....	72,184.67
Investment Income:	
Bonds .....	\$420,380.63
Certificate Loans .....	2,753.98
Mortgage Loans .....	36,840.61
Banks .....	6,785.94
Stocks .....	16,504.22
Real Estate .....	174,865.03
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$1,218,917.50</b>
Refunds:	
Reward To Special Organizer .....	\$1,464.15
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages .....	17,002.10
Operating Expenses Washington Office .....	1,992.28
Taxes Held In Escrow .....	217.33
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums .....	1,388.31
Bank Charge .....	20.00
Endowment Matured .....	1,000.00
Scholarship .....	550.00
Cash Surrender .....	1,581.14
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$25,215.31</b>
Miscellaneous:	
Exchange Account-Payroll .....	\$11,925.86
Donations To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine .....	13,480.27
Donations To Fraternal Fund .....	1,389.92
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured .....	45,935.00
Transfer Account .....	560,015.00
Dividend Accumulations .....	186.65
Sale of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia" .....	435.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$633,367.70</b>
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold .....	\$1,343,404.20
Mortgages Repaid .....	83,700.57
Certificate Loans Repaid .....	117.27
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$1,427,222.04</b>
<b>Income for September, 1992 .....</b>	<b>\$3,304,722.55</b>
General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses .....	\$2,200.00
Books and Periodicals .....	1.00
Bank Charges .....	10.00
Furniture & Equipment .....	2,629.00
General Office Maintenance .....	1,602.78

Insurance Department Fees .....	985.50
Legal .....	875.00
Operating Expenses Of Canadian Office .....	350.00
Dues To Fraternal Congresses .....	35.00
Postage .....	3,256.96
Printing and Stationery .....	921.70
Rental Of Equipment And Services .....	617.04
Telephone, Telegraph .....	3,004.64
Traveling Expenses-General .....	4,342.41
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$20,831.03</b>

Miscellaneous:	
Ukrainian Publications .....	\$17,500.00
Youth Sports Activities .....	1,270.55
Investment Expense-Mortgages .....	300.00
Donations .....	1,750.00
Exchange Account-Payroll .....	11,925.86
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine .....	6,768.00
Accued Interest On Bonds .....	4,309.02
Loss On Bonds .....	62.00
Professional Fees .....	14,150.00
Rent .....	762.75
Transfer Account .....	560,000.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$618,798.18</b>

Investments:	
Bonds .....	\$1,926,190.48
Mortgages .....	462.80
Stocks .....	13,386.49
Certificate Loans .....	9,303.98
Real Estate .....	3,500.00
E.D.P. Equipment .....	310,000.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,262,842.75</b>
<b>Disbursements For September, 1992 .....</b>	<b>\$3,759,603.97</b>

### DISBURSEMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1992

Paid To Or For Members:	
Annuity Benefits .....	\$457.67
Cash Surrenders .....	27,091.86
Endowments Matured .....	60,146.00
Death Benefits .....	64,000.00
Interest On Death Benefits .....	746.38
Payor Death Benefits .....	186.14
Reinsurance Premium Paid .....	1,688.52
Dividend To Members .....	372.85
Dues And Annuity Premiums From Members Returned .....	18,511.71
Indigent Benefits Disbursed .....	1,960.00
Scholarships .....	7,100.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$182,261.13</b>

Operating Expenses:	
Washington Office .....	\$17,812.83
Real Estate .....	246,869.29
Svoboda Operation .....	60,009.19
Official Publication-Svoboda .....	89,164.56
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising .....	2,219.28
Medical Inspections .....	373.35
Reward To Special Organizers .....	10,192.57
Reward To Branch Secretaries .....	371.09
Reward To Organizers .....	17,969.37
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers .....	3,898.04
Field Conferences .....	2,208.16
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$451,087.73</b>

Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salaries Of Executive Officers .....	\$18,182.86
Salaries Of Office Employees' .....	53,365.94
Employee Benefit Plan .....	118,386.97
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages .....	29,262.80
Tax On Canadian Investments .....	4,425.00
Canadian Corporation Premium Tax .....	158.58
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$223,782.15</b>

### BALANCE

ASSETS		LIABILITIES:	
Cash .....	\$2,897,264.11	Life Insurance ..	\$68,200,155.75
Bonds .....	46,885,633.48	Accidental D.D.	2,019,617.82
Certificate Loan .....	629,731.90	Fraternal .....	(1,469,552.07)
Real Estate .....	2,866,744.33	Orphans .....	427,056.25
Printing Plant & E.D.P.			
Equipment .....	663,440.13		
Stocks .....	1,646,111.66		
Loan To D.H.-U.N.A.			
Housing Corp. ....	104,551.04	Old Age Home ..	(2,096,789.36)
Loan To U.N.U.R.C. ....	6,711,911.00	Emergency .....	52,353.49
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$67,132,841.88</b>	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$67,132,841.88</b>

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## Ukraine and the...

(Continued from page 2)

ed by attempts to drag the country into a confederation. Without naming Mr. Nazarbaev, the Ukrainian president referred to "some leaders" who were calling for the formation of a confederation and the creation of common structures. Several weeks later he again emphasized that Ukraine firmly rejected "all attempts to turn back the wheel of history and revive the old imperial center by camouflaging [these attempts] with deceptive slogans about a single economic or some such space, the need for more coordination of activities, and the like."

Addressing the Ukrainian Parliament on the eve of the Bishkek summit in October, President Kravchuk assured lawmakers that Ukraine "will not agree to be subordinated to centralized CIS structures, ideas about the formation of which are now being actively prompted." At the same time, he stressed the importance of relations with Russia, pointing out that until recently most of Ukraine's social and economic ties had been with that country and that it was impossible to abruptly sever this connection without sustaining serious damage to the well-being of Ukraine's population and the future stability of the state.

Referring specifically to Ukraine's dependence on Russia for energy supplies, Mr. Kravchuk argued that "economic romanticism" was something that had to be gotten rid of. Indeed, emphasis on the economy and on economic relations, particularly with Russia, emerged as a kind of Ukrainian alternative to full integration within the CIS.

In early September, Mr. Kravchuk had told a group of Japanese journalists that he foresaw the eventual transformation of the CIS into a purely economic association of states similar to the European Community. The political character of the Commonwealth, he predicted, would disappear after issues related to defense, boundaries, economic matters, and other complex problems had been resolved.

Before leaving for Bishkek, President Kravchuk criticized Nazarbaev for attempting to reintroduce a center to

lead the CIS states and characterized discussions about further integration as a political ploy. Not long before the collapse of the Soviet Union, he argued, there had been a center with ministers as well as an economic committee, all of which had amounted to nothing. Existing problems, according to the Ukrainian leader, could be solved only by concluding agreements along the lines of those between Ukraine and Russia that were currently being prepared.

At the Bishkek summit, Mr. Nazarbaev's plan for a CIS consultative-coordinating economic council met with strong opposition from Ukraine; as a result an economic working commission of the Council of Heads of State and Government was created instead of the economic council. Discussion of the draft charter was postponed, as mentioned above.

When the question came up again at the meeting of CIS heads of government on November 13, Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma, who chaired the session, told journalists that President Kravchuk would not sign the document in the form in which it had been presented; and he suggested the foreign affairs and justice ministers of the CIS states revise the document for the forthcoming Minsk summit. Regardless of whatever work might subsequently have been done on the draft, the final product could hardly have been expected to gain Ukraine's approval even if Kyiv had, in principle, not been opposed to the idea of a charter (which it had been from the very start).

On the very eve of the Minsk gathering, Nezavisimaya Gazeta reported that the draft charter was a multistaged treaty containing 50 articles, many of which contradicted one another.

For example, while Article 3 stated that the CIS countries conducted relations on the principle of non-interference in one another's internal and foreign affairs, the very next article maintained that, among other things the "coordination of foreign affairs" and "cooperation in the areas of the military industry and the defense of external boundaries" belonged to the sphere of joint activities. Similarly, Article 29 stipulated that the Council of Foreign Ministers coordinated the activities of its member-states in international organizations.

And the newspaper concluded that despite the fact that the draft provided for what was described as "differentiated participation" in the CIS, that is, associate membership as well as observer status — those politicians interested in forming a confederation viewed the document as a first step in that direction.

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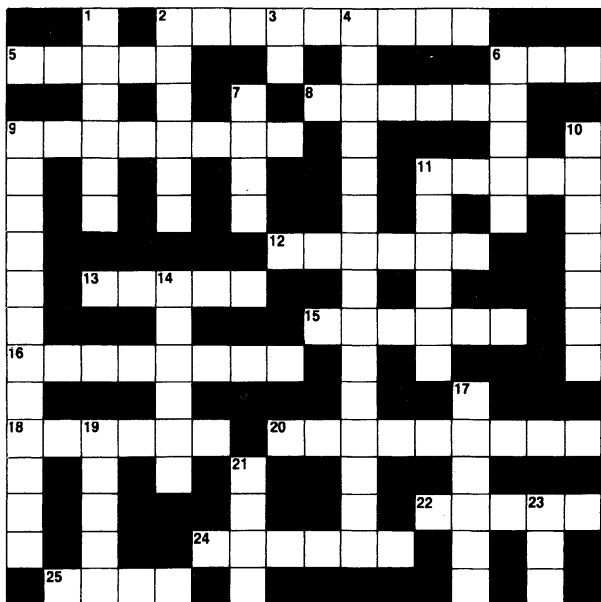
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# Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelison



ZZZZZZ

**ACROSS**

**DOWN**

- 2. 1927 film by 20 Across.
- 5. Striped resident of 6 Across.
- 6. Animal House.
- 8. Ukraine's Foreign Minister.
- 9. Plaintive bird of plaintive DP song.
- 11. 1870's literary journal.
- 12. Zoloti -----, (Golden Gate)
- 13. Sich resident.
- 15. The Greens.
- 16. Temporary headquarters of Central Rada (1918).
- 18. 1930 film by 20 Across.
- 20. Creator of 2 Across and 18 Across.
- 22. Lviv newspaper Za ---- Ukraini.
- 24. Gentle breeze.
- 25. Bizarre.

- 1. Ukrainian river.
- 2. Ukrainian dance.
- 3. -- Zhuryts.
- 4. Creator of Zaporozhets Za Duna-yem.
- 6. Masked man.
- 7. 1 minus 1.
- 9. Sich location.
- 10. Shevchenko's testament.
- 11. Stringed instrument.
- 14. 1649 Polish-Ukrainian treaty.
- 17. Old TV namebrand.
- 19. Actress ---- Zankovetska.
- 21. Old spelling of location of 12 Across.
- 23. -- Zealand.

## Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

• **KYYIV** — According to a report delivered at an executive meeting of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Ukraine (ANU), many scholars working abroad are reticent about returning. The report said that, in the past two years, more than 300 scholars have been sent to do work outside Ukraine, for terms of six months or longer. Of these, 77 have declared that they will not return, and another 57 are hesitating. ANU President Borys Paton declared that this was a great loss to Ukrainian scholarship. (Respublika)

• **SYMFEROPILO** — Roman Popadiuk, U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, arrived here on January 28 to acquaint himself with the economic and political situation in the Crimean Autonomous Republic, as he intimated in a meeting with the press. Mr. Popadiuk met with Nikolai Bagrov, the chairman of the Crimean Supreme Council, Rear Admiral Boris Kozhin, the commander of the Ukrainian Navy, and other officials. At the press conference, Ambassador Popadiuk said that the U.S. is ready to work with Ukraine, offering the presence of a number of Ukrainian officers at U.S. military academies as proof. He

also announced that a meeting of the defense ministers of the U.S. and Ukraine has been scheduled for this coming March. (Respublika)

• **TORONTO** — Ukrainian writer Oles Honchar has been named a World Intellectual of 1992 by the International Biographical Center in Cambridge, England. Mr. Honchar was chosen from a list of thousands of candidates from around the globe. (World Congress of Free Ukrainians)

• **KYYIV** — The Lviv-based independent newspaper Post-Postup has run into serious financial trouble and a lack of paper because of the irresponsibility of a commercial partner, according to a press release from the newspaper. The editorial staff is continuing its work through local and Ukrainian radio. (IntelNews)

• **KYYIV** — A delegation of the Council of Europe is in Ukraine on a working visit to learn about Ukraine's political and economic situation, and to study the possibility of Ukraine's involvement in international European structures. Members of the Ukrainian Parliament, Cabinet of Ministers and Ministry of Foreign Affairs are scheduled to meet with the delegation. (IntelNews/UIS)



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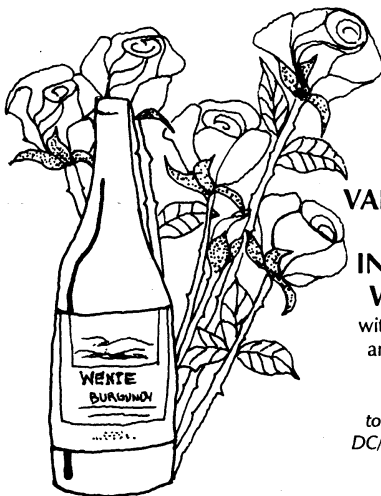
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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, February 20

**CHICAGO:** Vitalij Garber, president and CEO of the Washington-based consulting firm Garber International Associates and director of the newly created bureau of Defense Conversion and Technical Development in Ukraine, will discuss the state of technical and industrial development in Ukraine and the challenges facing the Ukrainian defense industry as it shifts to commercial production. A physicist, Dr. Garber has held a variety of government posts, most notably as assistant secretary general at NATO and as deputy under-secretary of defense. This program, sponsored by The Chicago Group (Ukrainian American Business and Professional Association) and the Chicago Chapter of the Ukrainian Engineers' Society, will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art at 7 p.m. Admission is \$10, members: \$15, non-members. A wine and cheese reception will follow the presentation. For further information, call Orest Hrynewych, (708) 698-4917, or Anna Mostovych, (708) 359-3676.

Sunday, February 21

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., jointly with the Ukrainian Institute of America, invite the public to a commemorative conference on the occasion of the 150 anniversary of the birth of the Ukrainian composer Mykola Lysenko, to be held at the Ukrainian Institute, 2 E. 79th Street, at 2 p.m. Taking part in the conference will be Dr. Marko Antonovych, president of UVAN as well as Tamara Bulat, Vasyl Vytvytsky, Leonid Hrabovsky, Halyna Kolessa, Taras Pavlovsky and Roman Sawycky. Taking part in the musical program will be pianist Liudmyla Martsevych, tenor Roman Tsybala, pianist Maria Tsybala and violist Halyna Kolessa.

**WARREN, Mich.:** The Ukrainian Self-reliance Michigan Federal Credit Union and the Ukrainian National Association Detroit District Committee invite the public to attend an estate-planning and life insurance seminar conducted by

Andrew W. Mychalowych, partner in the law firm of Haliw, Siciliano and Mychalowych and Robert M. Cook, director of insurance operations for the Ukrainian National Association. The seminar will be held at 3 p.m. at Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Grade School, 29500 Westbrook. Admission is free.

Saturday, February 27

**SPRING VALLEY, N.Y.:** Ukrainian American Veterans Post 19 will hold a square dance and a corned beef and cabbage buffet to be held at the Post's headquarters 1933 16 Twin Ave. The buffet begins at 7:30 p.m., followed by dancing from 9 p.m. to midnight to the music of the Foot and Fiddle Dance Company. Donation: \$20 per person. For tickets, contact Teddy B. Dusanenko, (914) 634-5502.

ONGOING

**SASKATOON, Saskatchewan:** The Ukrainian Museum of Canada is holding an exhibit of Centenary School Art comprising prize winners and honorable mention entries from the Centenary School Art Competition sponsored by the Saskatchewan Teachers of Ukrainian. The theme of the art competition, open to all Saskatchewan children who study Ukrainian, was the "Immigration and Settlement of Ukrainians: the Saskatchewan Experience," chosen to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada. The exhibit which opened February 6 through March 21. A reception honoring the students will be held on Sunday, February 27 at 2-4 p.m. A gallery talk on the exhibition will be given at 2:30. The museum is located at 910 Spadina Crescent E., telephone, (306) 244-3800.

Sunday, February 28

**NEW YORK:** The New York Plast "novatstvo" will host its annual masquerade ball at St. George Ukrainian Catholic School, 215 E. Sixth St., at 2 p.m. This year's theme will be "Little Red Riding Hood." All children, young and older, are invited.

### UNA Project "Teaching English in Ukraine"

If you are interested in teaching English in May, June, July 1993, in many different cities in Ukraine, please call for information and an application form. Volunteers will travel to Ukraine at their own expense. The UNA will fund all textbooks, and a workshop. The Taras Shevchenko Society "Prosvita" in Ukraine will provide room and board. The courses will be taught 20 hours per week, 4 hours a day, 5 days for 5 or 6 weeks. The deadline for submitting completed application form is March 8, 1993. To receive more information and an application form please call and ask for Ms. Oksana Trytjak at: 1-800 253-9862 or 201 451-2200



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